

MAT DAVIS WINS.

NEGROES HOLD ATHENS IN THEIR GRASP.

PRIVATE LETTERS AT THEIR MERCY

With the Warning of Pledge's Son Before Them, to Make Them Hesitate Before Using an Inefficient Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—[Special.]—Mat Davis's nomination as postmaster at Athens went to the senate today, as it was predicted in these dispatches.

The news was at once telegraphed to Athens, and a reply was received that an indignation meeting would be held and the merchants would boycott Wananaker's stores, including Hood, Bonbright & Co., and would request the merchants of the entire south to do likewise. By the appointment, however, Wananaker says, "On with the boycott," for he had been threatened with it before. Mr. Carlton is indignant both with Buck and Wananaker. In speaking of Wananaker's part in it tonight he said:

"The appointment of Mat Davis is a most shameful and intended outrage upon the people of the south, and in view of the fact that Mr. Wananaker had been told by Senator Colquitt, myself and others, that our action to have a white republican appointed to this office was in no wise intended as an antagonism to Davis himself, but in behalf of the educational interest of both white and blacks, as Athens was an educational center, thus his appointment evidenced an absolute, unwarranted and not to be forgiven disregard for the education of both white and blacks. I understand that Wananaker gives for his excuse for having finally appointed Davis, the threatened boycott to his business houses on the part of southern merchants. Inasmuch as the evidence goes abundantly to show that Wananaker and the administration had made up their mind to appoint Davis long before this boycott was threatened, such an excuse for the appointment of this negro will hardly be received by an intelligent public, and is altogether unbecoming one in such a high official position. However, I will add that though the people of Athens do regret this appointment, for reasons given, yet they regard Wananaker, not Davis, as the mischief maker, and will treat the newly-named postmaster with kindness and consideration. While Mr. Wananaker may chafe under the treatment, yet to his mercantile interests on the part of the merchants of the south, yet the people of Athens have greater cause to regret the appointment of Davis, which he has actually perpetrated upon the educational interests of both the white and colored people of Athens. I will ask in all candor, what will the people at large, both north and south, think of Mr. Wananaker and his purposes when he had an opportunity of appointing a negro, and a white republican from a number of such applicants, and preferred to appoint a negro, whom he admitted to be ignorant, illiterate and to that extent incompetent for the duties of so important an office?"

THEIR ARE ALL NEGROES.
The office says nearly \$500,000.
All the postal clerks on the roads entering at Athens are negroes, and Mr. Wananaker knows that the appointment of Davis as postmaster would put the entire mail service of Athens in the hands of negroes, and that, too, in the face of the fact that but a short time since, Pledge, one of the postal clerks, had been arrested and jailed for continuing a persistent robbery of the mails. This is a very serious outlook, both for the government and the good people of Athens in the service of the United States mail.

Mat Davis was Buck's candidate. A. E. Bousse was recommended by General Longstreet, ex-Governor Bullock and other Georgia republicans. At the time they recommended Bousse they protested against the appointment of a negro on the same grounds as Mr. Carlton, but Mr. Wananaker would only listen to Boss Buck, for he knows Harrison has an eye on the next nomination, and Davis's appointment, like that of Harrison, was necessary to secure a solid Georgia delegation at the next convention.

The nominations of both Dudley and Mat Davis will be referred to Senator Colquitt, to report to the senate, he being a member of the committee on postoffices. Senator Colquitt has been both for and against the colored man, but it is doubtful if he will resist to any course. The people of Athens and of Georgia would applaud him if he would fight negro appointments to the bitter end.

HUSTON WILL RESIGN.
Again the announcement is made that J. N. Huston, United States treasurer, is to resign. The information appears to be correct, but the impression is that there is a conspiracy among certain officials to embarrass the administration by successive resignations. First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson is soon to close his connection with the postoffice department and Treasurer Huston is to follow shortly after. The resignations, signed for their prospective action is disquiet with the administration. Mr. Huston is not in harmonious relations with the president. This fact is two notorious among his Indiana friends to require further confirmation. Until this premature report came out, Mr. Huston was in the habit of expressing himself to his Hoosier friends, concerning his resignation in about the following language, and in the most emphatic manner:

"Resign? Of course I'm going to resign. I'm not ready yet. I want my resignation to be felt. Wait till one or two others of the disgraced resign and I'll follow suit, and in that way the administration will be embarrassed." Mr. Huston expressed himself freely and frequently and to more than one to this effect. He was mad all the way through and showed it. The premature publication of his intention upset his plans, and there was nothing left for him to do but to follow Clarkson's lead and deny. The trouble dates back several years. It 1886 Huston was chairman of the Indiana state committee. He is rich and subscribed liberally to the campaign fund, and the state went republican by a small majority. He was chairman again in 1888, and at Chicago worked with New, Dudley and others to bring about Harrison's nomination. In the campaign which followed, Huston did good work, and when Harrison was elected he was hailed as the coming man in his state, as Clarkson was in Iowa.

Clarkson wanted a cabinet place, and so did Huston. Both were turned down. John C. New was also disgruntled, and the president and difficulty preventing his kicking over the traces. He did not deny it, but merely said the relations between the president and himself were pleasant. A big sensation in the political family circle of the president is surely coming.

One Contest Falls.
WASHINGTON, February 21.—Representative Haugen, in his report submitted by unanimous instruction of the house committee on elections, recommending Clarke, the democratic

PIPING FOR THE FAIR.

THE ARGUMENTS IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

FOR THE SITE OF THE EXPOSITION

Friends of the Four Cities Set Forth the Advantages of Their Homes for Holding the Great Exposition in 1892.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Upon motion of Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, it was resolved that when the house adjourn today, it be to meet Monday.

The regular order being demanded, Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, proceeded to address the house upon the world's fair bill. He spoke of the vast importance to the world of Columbus's discovery, which marked the greatest era in history. It deserved commemoration.

He was for a centennial celebration of the discovery of America. Always in the old world, the seat of government had been the place where their celebrations were held. He had nothing but kind feeling and regard for New York, and should it be elected he would hail it at least as a celebration in a great metropolitan city. And so with Chicago and St. Louis. The house should be selected so intimately identified with the history of the people, presenting an invested capital of over fifty million dollars in magnificent public buildings, just above the home of Washington; with ample room for all of the buildings and purposes of the fair, it would be a proper selection.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, said that the American people excelled all other people in wealth. They were most inventive. They had outstripped all competitors. Why has this young people outstripped all others. It was the same cause that resulted in the British people, and that was the same cause that resulted in the American people. They were free to choose their own vocations. When this government was organized, the fathers realized the danger of governmental interference with the people's rights and they divided and distributed the powers between states and municipalities, and on, down to the individual, was allowed the full measure of liberty. But for the last twenty-five years we have seen, little by little, encroachments of the general government upon the rights of the individual, and a state legislature would not possess the power of a city council.

The republicans had been condemning southern people for denying the rights of the colored man. Who had disfranchised the colored man in the District of Columbia? The forty-fourth congress—a republican house and a republican senate—had passed a bill to strip the colored man to manage the district government, but were willing that they should govern Mississippi and Louisiana. They had not only stripped the colored man of his rights, but they had taken away from him the right to vote. In the district it was proposed to issue bonds to pay the expenses of the fair. The people were now taxed and governed to death.

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, announced his opposition for one reason, that he proposed legislation, wherever held, to give a loss to the treasury of the United States of several million dollars.

Mr. Chandler, of Louisiana, in reply to Mr. Mills's remark, said the discovery by Columbus was of the new world, and not of any particular part of it, as had been done by Vesputius. He argued that the people had more to expect from the fair than had any other section. The fair would call the attention of capitalists of the world to the fields and forests of the south.

Mr. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, said that the city of his choice was Washington, where beauty and grandeur were combined. They were not far apart. Maryland, was in favor of one spot which commanded itself as a place where national progress in wealth and grandeur could be achieved. It held a world's fair and made possible the fair.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, said that he had had a series of centennials during the past fourteen years. Their influence for good could hardly be overestimated. It held a world's fair and made possible the fair. They reminded the country of the services of the men who built the government. They chastened the pride of the people and created a spirit of national pride in another. This fair was to celebrate a great epoch in the history of the world—greater than any nation on earth had celebrated.

If the exposition was to be a great historic event, it could not be carried on by a municipality or corporation. It must be carried on by a national government, by which we had secured ourselves all of the liberties we enjoy. It necessarily followed, the only right and proper place for the fair was at the seat of that national government.

Mr. Vandero, of California, argued in favor of St. Louis.

Mr. Kinsey and Wilson, of Missouri, and O'Neill, of Indiana, spoke for St. Louis, so did Mr. Forman, of Illinois (whose district lies opposite St. Louis) and included St. Louis, and Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, and Mr. Outwater, of Ohio, advocated the claims of Chicago.

Mr. Mason, of Illinois, said that when he thought of the many things he had to say to Chicago and the few minutes he had to say to it, he felt that he was in the middle of a sugar barrel and exclaimed: "Oh, for a thousand tongues to do this thing justice." Laughter.

Mr. Mason was frequent applause and kept the house amused by his wit and eloquence. His peroration was as follows: There was another great good thing from the south, and that was the people of the south with their kindness and too severe criticism in political matters. They, in turn, charged the south with being in gold and silver. All the bitterness was aroused. How could we better stop this than by meeting on common ground in a common cause. Come to Chicago, said Mr. Mason, and let us meet on common ground. Much from that in Georgia, Mississippi or Kentucky. Said he: Come, and shoulder to shoulder, touch to touch, march to the front of the south, and let the white cotton fields of the south meet our great grain fields of the north. Come and when we melt out of the south and with hammer and anvil of personal contact let us beat out a better friendship. Come, bring down the looms from New England and weave for all to see the cotton raised on our soil, and the fast-dying shuttle will weave into its web and wool a new and better union. Come, and 1892 will be a milestone in our existence—famous for its march of civilization; famous for its advancement in agriculture and commerce; famous for its growth in arts and sciences; famous for its poetry, sentiment and song; but grander and better than all, famous for tearing down the walls standing between us, and driving out the narrowness of patriotism, we will not be confined to the old, but we will be free to the new. [Applause.]

General Kerr, of Iowa, Owen, of Indiana and Springer, of Illinois, spoke for Chicago. Messrs. Fitch, Flower, Dunphy, Lansing, Sprague, Walker, Kaines, Turner, McCarthy and Farquhar, all of New York, again pressed the claims of the empire city. Farquhar concluded by offering in behalf of New York \$15,000,000 and a complimentary people that knew how to care for visitors. Mr. Chandler, of Massachusetts, closed the debate in words saying the south could safely trust the house to discharge its full duty, and he hoped for a favorable conclusion upon the question next Monday.

AN ALLEGED SHORTAGE

IN THE CASH OF THE TREASURER OF MISSISSIPPI.

SAID TO AMOUNT TO ABOUT \$250,000

The Legislature Appoints a Committee of Investigation to Settlement. Today—Colonel Hemingway Won't Talk.

JACKSON, Miss., February 21.—[Special.]—A sensation was created here this afternoon by the rumor that the outgoing state treasurer, Colonel W. L. Hemingway, had not settled in full with the new state treasurer.

SENATOR DILLARD STATED ON THE FLOOR OF THE senate that amount not yet turned over was \$250,000. In view of the statements a committee of six was appointed by the house to investigate the treasurer's affairs and report as soon as practicable. This committee consists of Messrs. Cook, O'Neil, Street, Evans, Sexton and Applewhite, who will have a meeting tonight.

THE EVENING SESSION.
The house, at the evening session, passed the private pension bills, and at 10:25 adjourned.

ANSWERING QUESTIONS.
The Proceedings of the House of Commons Yesterday.

LONDON, February 21.—In the house of commons today, Henry Matthews, secretary of state for the home department, replying to Lauchlin Currie, asked the question whether the government had received any pay from the government since he had appeared as a witness on that subject.

Edward Stanhope, secretary of state for war, in answer to a question whether the recent article on the English army, written by General Wolsey and printed in Harper's Magazine, was not an infringement of regulations, said he was not aware of the opinion that it was not. He considered that members of the government staff were bound to abstain from discussing matters having relation to that department, and had had some communication with General Wolsey on this subject. The government was satisfied that Wolsey had no intention to infringe upon the army regulations, and that such a thing would not happen again.

Labouchere today demanded an explicit assurance that a list of witnesses summoned to appear before the Parnell commission should be published in the public press, and called for on the expenses of the commission.

William Henry Smith said he could not give assurance that the government would furnish information in regard to the expenses of witnesses.

The Stansfield amendment—formation of parochial councils subordinate to county councils—was defeated, upon division, by a vote of 256 to 181.

Mr. Acland moved to amend the address by an expression of regret that there was no memorial from the education in primary schools. Mr. Acland's amendment to the address was rejected by 223 to 163. W. H. Smith announced that the debate on the government's report on the education of the poor of the Parnell commission, was filed for March 3.

In the debate upon Mr. Acland's motion in regard to free education in primary schools, Mr. Chamberlain declined to support the motion because it implied a want of confidence in the government. A scene ensued and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the chief minister, in plain with the inconsistency of his desertion of his former principles. The Irish Catholics voted for the motion, the English dissenting from the government, which expected their support.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Second Elections Necessary in a Great Many Districts.

BERLIN, February 21.—Herren, Grillenberg, Schmidt, Seydort and Harm, socialists, were elected to the Reichstag. Mr. Bittwede, Schmidt and Eilberfeld respectively.

Compared with the last preceding election the results in Berlin shows an increase of 33,000, and the liberal vote an increase of 8,000.

The conservative vote decreased 35,000. Two socialists were elected in this city. In three districts second ballots will be necessary. The socialists carried Magdeburg, Altona, Hamburg, the Dresden district, Leipzig district and nothing unusual was noted in the results of election, so far as known, account for 24 seats. As the reichstag had members, this leaves 163 seats to be accounted for. Of 294 the election failed in 22 districts making supplementary elections necessary in those places. The 142 members elected divided between the following parties: German conservatives 40, imperialists 10, national liberals 52, German liberals 11, socialists 20, Poles 3, Alsations 10, democrats 13, Danes 1, independent 1. Ninety-two districts in which there were no elections will be contested by conservatives 11, imperialists 13, national liberals 52, centrists 10, socialists 20, Poles 3, Alsations 10, democrats 13, Danes 1, independent 1.

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THE PREACHER HANGED

For Having Murdered His Wife by Poison—His Statement.

OZARK, Ala., February 21.—[Special.]—Fully six thousand people, among them many women, were here today to witness the execution of Dunbar. He smoked a cigar while en route to the gallows, and after reaching there, conversed freely with those inside the stockade, through which he addressed the crowd. He spoke for about one hour and twenty minutes, and it was only a repetition of what he said to the reporter this morning. He said:

"John Q. Baldeer, and his daughter, Georgia, should stand by his side, as they were equally as guilty. Baldeer suggested the idea and purchased the morphine, and Georgia administered it. But he was submissive to the law and his punishment was just. Why his mother did not state the facts, and the drug being given his wife when on the witness stand, he had requested her not to do so. He wanted to shield Georgia. He was a free-will Baptist preacher for five years and had baptized many."

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THE DROPPED WIFE.
He bid farewell to those inside of the stockade, shaking hands with many, and speaking cheerfully to all. The drop was sprung at 2:30, and the fall was five feet. His neck was broken and there was no perceptible struggle. His pulse ceased to beat in ten minutes. When taken down his features were natural. He was certainly game. Considering the fact that everything passed off in an orderly manner.

A Hanging in Arkansas.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., February 21.—John King, colored, was hanged at Osceola, Ark., this morning for the murder of Mrs. Warrenton, a white woman, and her two children—a boy of fourteen and a girl of ten years. In May, 1888, the murderer and his victims lived on the plantation of W. F. Hale, about three miles from Osceola. King was a white man, and Warrenton about 5'6" in the morning and rapped at the door, which was opened by the little girl. She was hit with a club by King. In the morning Mrs. Warrenton was found dead, her skull fractured and her son fatally injured and died shortly after. The girl lived long enough to convict King. He has previously insisted on his innocence.

CRUSADES IN COURT.

The Procession That Marched Through Trenton's Streets.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 21.—The Times-Trenton, Mo., special says: The 9:30 train today was loaded with Spikardian temperance crusaders and their sympathizers. They came to attend the trial of the ladies arrested for demolishing the saloon of Trenton. When the train stopped at the station, sixteen crusaders first alighted, followed by some hundreds of people who had come to attend the trial. At the station a crowd of three hundred crusaders were drawn up to form a line. The Trenton crusaders were headed by a brass band. A procession was formed, with the sixteen Spikardian crusaders in the place of honor. The march was taken up. Rev. J. H. Cox, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church and marshal of the place of honor. The march was taken up. "Hold the Fort." The procession then marched to the opera house, where Rev. Mr. Cox preached, and he called the meeting to order. A crowd of 1,500 were present. A song was sung, prayer was offered and an address made.

At the courthouse Justice Shanklin called the court to order. A jury had been selected, and A. B. Burkholder, counsel for the defense, rose to state his case. The prosecution offered the evidence, bound the prisoner over to the sum of \$400 to appear before the next term of the United States court in April.

FOR ROBBING THE MAILOS.

The Arrest of Samuel Holman Near the Mississippi Line.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., February 21.—[Special.]—Yesterday at Bartons, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, about Tusculum, near the Mississippi state line, United States Deputy Marshal Perry L. Harrison, of this city, arrested Samuel Holman on a warrant charging him with robbing the mails. Holman is a depot agent, passenger agent and postmaster at Bartons, and was carrying a mail bag when he was arrested. He was taken to the city jail, and a hearing today before A. W. McCullagh, clerk of the United States court, who, after hearing the evidence, bound the prisoner over to the sum of \$400 to appear before the next term of the United States court in April.

THE PIEDMONT SOUTHERN ROAD.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., February 21.—[Special.]—The secretary of state received today the declaration for incorporation of the Piedmont Southern Railroad company. The corporation consists of the following stockholders, viz: Messrs. James Swann, H. W. McElwee and John C. Callahan, of New York; Prentiss Lee, Willard Salisbury, Jr., and D. W. Taylor, of Wilmington, Del.; and B. F. Johnson and J. M. Ledbetter, of Annapolis.

THE SCHOONER GONE ASHORE.

DEAFORD, N. C., February 21.—[Special.]—The schooner, Mary L. Allen, Captain Gould from New York, bound for Charleston, Georgia, dried blue 4, is ashore four miles south of Deaford, N. C. The schooner is a steel one. The masters and crew were saved. The sailors are here waiting transportation.

TELEGRAPH BRIEVITIES.

Mr. Gladstone is ill with catarrh. The president returned to Washington yesterday and resumed his duties.

Bond offerings yesterday \$9,000, four and a half at 104½, all accepted.

The Central Pacific line over the Sierra Nevada mountains has been cleared, and unless there is a fresh fall of snow the road will be open for all trains.

Senator Edmunds introduced a bill yesterday to punish parties interfering with United States officers in the discharge of duty.

For a Good Price.
ATLANTA, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—Mrs. Ferdinand Phinney today bought the residence of Mr. Aleck Bishop on Millidge avenue, giving it is \$15,000. This is one of the handsomest residences in Athens.

Fire in Toledo.
TOLEDO, O., February 21.—Fire early this morning destroyed the tin box and fruit can factory of E. P. Brockmeyer & Co., E. H. Holdeman's elevator factory, and James B. Bortz, junk dealer, and badly damaged Pope's theater. Loss of the theater \$100,000; insurance \$90,000.

The Pilots Win.
RICHMOND, February 21.—In the contest between the Northern Shipping associations and the Norfolk, Va., Pilot associations, the latter today won its second victory over the former during the present season of the general assembly.

BURIED IN THE DARK.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE BODY OF MATTHEWS.

A Weird Scene in Macon—A Funeral by Lamplight—Looking at the Dead Man's Features—The Vicissitudes of Fate.

MACON, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—The body of James Matthews, who shot Berni, the Italian barkeeper, in Macon Christmas night, arrived this evening at 6:15 from Dover, Col. There has been considerable doubt in the public mind whether or not the dead man was the veritable James Matthews, who fled from Macon to escape the law. Quite a crowd met the body at the depot. The pallbearers were the following well known citizens: C. M. Wiley, W. A. Davis, John G. Deitz, L. F. Asher, George C. Farnham, and A. G. Gutterberger. The remains were taken direct to Riverside cemetery.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.
The funeral procession had to pass right by the Commercial hotel, opposite the depot, where Matthews shot Berni less than two months ago. Berni, who was then expected to die, still lives, while Matthews is cold in death. The scene presented at the cemetery was weird and unusual. On either side of the carriage way, leading to the grave, lamps or torches were burning. There has been so much distrust by the public as to the death of Matthews, that by previous instruction of his son, Charlie Matthews, Jr., now a resident of Atlanta, Undertaker Wood removed the lid from the coffin at the grave, so all could see the face by the light of the brightly burning lamp.

INSTANTLY RECOGNIZED.
Instantly every one exclaimed: "That is Matthews." There was no longer any doubt. The face was perfectly natural and life-like, the features calm and peaceful. The relatives, friends, pallbearers and the preacher all proclaimed the dead man's identity. His two sons and brothers were perfectly satisfied. Even his little son, aged ten years, leaned weeping over the coffin and sobbed the name, "Papa." The embalming had been splendidly done. The body was perfectly preserved. It was clad in a dark suit of clothes and was encased in a handsome cloth casket richly lined with velvet. His eyes rested on the breast. He still wore his mustache. On the lid was a silver plate with Masonic emblems and the one word, "Brother."

THE CONTRASTS OF CRIMES.
Rev. E. W. Warren, pastor of the Baptist church, who officiated at the marriage of Matthews, also funeralized him. He was laid to rest by the side of his wife, who recently died.

HE WILL NOT RETURN.

Non. Henry C. Tuck Will Not Offer for Re-election to the Legislature.

ATHENS, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—The political year will soon begin to roll in. Clarke county over the legislative race. This will be brought about by the determination of Hon. Henry C. Tuck not to offer for re-election. Mr. Tuck says that while in the legislature he found everything very pleasant, and did everything which he considered his duty to his constituents and his state. He has, however, made up his mind not to make the race for the next general assembly, but to devote his time and energies to the practice of his profession. Clarke county is proud of the record made by her young and talented representative, and since his determination is made not to make the race again, she will endeavor to send up his equal. As yet no candidate has been named for the place, but it will not be long before aspirants blossom forth. The election will doubtless be a primary, and will come off about May or June.

THE SHELVESS FELL.

And Several Ladies Have a Narrow Escape.

ATHENS, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—Athens came near having a serious accident this afternoon. The building in which the store is located is a handsome new structure, erected by Mrs. E. P. Bishop, of this city, and is occupied entirely by the firm of Michael Bros. On the second floor the firm had \$5,000 worth of millinery and fancy dry goods. This afternoon several ladies were looking at some goods in this department, and had just turned to leave when the entire shelving, over 100 feet long, fell with a loud crash to the floor. They barely escaped being caught beneath the falling shelves. One lady, who was near the accident, Michael Bros. found that their superb stock of millinery and fancy goods had been damaged over \$2,000.

THE RICE CROP.

The Planters Preparing for Spring Work in Earnest.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—The rice planters are purchasing seed for the spring planting that is before them, cleaning up their lands and otherwise getting ready for work. Several will plant on the first of March. This is somewhat earlier than usual. Other planters are inclined to wait until later, through fear of a cold spring. They are afraid that the mild winter will be made up by unfavorable weather next month. From the information so far received, the acreage will be at least as large as last year.

THE ATHENS Y. M. C. A.

ATHENS, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—The Young Men's Christian association of this city is stirring itself towards the completion of its new building, which, when completed, will cost fifteen thousand dollars. It is also stirring up a lively interest among our people. On Tuesday night Chancellor Wm. E. Boggs, of the university, will deliver an address before them and citizens generally at the First Methodist church, and the association has invited Rev. Samuel W. Small to come over and deliver a lecture. The association has decided to get into its new building as soon as possible, where it can do good work.

Shooting Affray in a Negro Den.
GRIFFIN, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—Taylor Davis, a negro employee of the ice factory, was shot at one of the low dives in the city last night by Abe Fambro, another negro. At one of the numerous places of vice in Griffin last night, a supper for the benefit of the house was advertised and a good number congregated. After things had gone on smoothly for awhile a dispute arose over some trivial matter between Fambro and Davis, and the former, without a word of warning, pulled his pistol and shot Davis through the knee. While the wound is painful it is not dangerous.

An Attempted Escape.
DANIELSVILLE, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—This morning when the sheriff went to deliver the prisoners at the jail their breakfast they were bad characters and would not be loose on the community had it not been for the timely presence of Mr. Mosely.

He Cannot Recover.

FAIRBURN, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—T. H. Hobgood, a painter, attempted to board a morning freight train here this morning at 10 o'clock, and fell and his left foot was crushed to pieces and his right foot was mangled. His shoulder is dislocated and his skull fractured in two places on the back of his head. He is still lying but the doctors do not think he can recover.

Frequent Wrecks Reported.

QUITTMAN, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—Freight train No. 32, east bound, had three wrecks this afternoon within a few hours, and nine tonight. Passenger trains No. 6 and 25 are tied up here, awaiting the clearing of the track. There was considerable damage to rolling stock, but no one was injured.

Lecturing to the Alliance.
WAYCROSS, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—J. W. Beck, state lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance, spoke here today. Fully 300 were present. The following four counties were represented: Charlton, Pierce, Screven and Ware. He left tonight for Wilkes County, where he will speak tomorrow.

THE RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The People of Waynesboro Hold a Mass Meeting.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—A meeting of our wealthiest and most prominent citizens was held here today, to consider and offer inducements to Colonel C. M. Machen and his new railroad, the Atlantic and South Florida railroad, by and through our city. This road comes from Atlanta to Sparta, and on through our county direct to Port Royal, as an outlet to the sea. Hon. Simon A. Gray was made chairman, and Colonel S. H. Jones, secretary of this meeting. Our best citizens were out and a committee appointed to move with Colonel Machen about soliciting stock and the certainty of running the road through our city. Our citizens are enthusiastic, and will do their capital and energy can secure this new road. A wealthy and large cotton producing county like Burke, ranking third in the entire south, can do much in perfecting this great road which needs no further aid. We need the road to aid in cotton shipments. Our county being about fifty miles through from north to south, and where there is no line to remove the traffic in this particular section of the county, just exactly where the probable line of this new road is expected to run. Colonel Machen and his engineering corps will receive a royal welcome when they come to our city, and our progressive city of Waynesboro is waiting and ready to offer extra inducements to secure this line through our corporate limits.

A Big Railway Construction Company.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 21.—[Special.]—One of the most extensive organizations for the construction and bonding of railroads in the south, has just been completed and the details are given for the first time today. For several months certain gentlemen, among them Governor Gordon, of Georgia, and Major Charles Danforth, of New York, have been at work securing the necessary connections in money markets for the final consummation of plans of organization. This done, the charter was applied for and obtained in Kentucky, and the following organization of the Southern Railroad Construction company was effected:

President—Governor John B. Gordon, of Georgia.

Vice-president—Charles A. Brooks, of New York.

Second vice-president—Charles O. Beede, of Lynn, Mass.

General manager—Colonel Danforth, of New York.

Secretary and treasurer—Roland C. Cook, of Chattanooga.

The company is capitalized at \$500,000. It will have three offices; one at 57 Broadway, New York; one at 327 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.; and the general offices in the Richardson stock, this city. The company is organized for the special purpose of negotiating, securing, placing bonds, and building railways, water-works and other public enterprises in the southern states.

LAGRANGE WILL HAVE A ZOO.

Well-Known Citizens at Work Replenishing the Stock.

LAGRANGE, Ga., February 20.—Messrs. W. H. Harris, D. E. Phillips and others, have taken it upon themselves to start a zoo in Lagrange. They have already begun the work of raising a fund to purchase the animals, and as they will go Florida in the "City of Lagrange," they will set their traps for any wandering "varmints" in the region they visit, in order to exhibit alive. A section of the court house will be given over to a wire fence to keep them secure. Mr. Hollis has already contributed a deer and a monkey-faced owl—the latter captured by Mr. Shirley some weeks ago on the property of Judge De Young. The stuffed rattle snake, pelican, an adolescent alligator brought home by him as trophies of his Florida trip, and which, suspended in front of his office, have attracted a great deal of attention. The judge killed the rattler in a swamp down there by a shot from his pistol, while it was in a belligerent attitude. Indeed, he had taken a step or two further he would have had the monster in his den. The zoo is a novel enterprise, and entirely practicable. The museum will be almost of equal extent. In all the great parks in the cities, zoology is thus illustrated by living specimens, and when Lagrange gets her park, it will be a nice thing to transfer her animals to it.

CONGRESSMAN CARLTON.

His Constituents Appreciate His Labors in Congress.

ATHENS, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—The people of Athens, Clarke county, and all of the neighboring counties, thoroughly appreciate the earnest and untiring labors of Congressman Henry H. Carlton, in the discharge of his duties. For many years, this section of the state has sorely needed an established federal court, in order to save the people the expense, inconvenience and hardship of having to go all the way to Atlanta to trials in the United States court. Congressman Carlton's bill to establish a division of the federal court at this place meets the hearty approval of this section, and by his labor and work in securing its passage, he has done great good.

He has also raised himself higher and higher in the estimation of Athens and all of his constituents by his many defense of Athens and Georgia in a heated conversation with Postmaster-General Wamamaker, concerning the appointment of Mat Davis to the Athens postoffice. There is some talk of opposition to his return, but he will present a hard fight to any one who tackles him.

Combining Against Liquor.

LAGRANGE, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—The pastors and several official members of the churches in Lagrange assembled at the Presbyterian church on Wednesday night, in accordance with a previous notice, to take action in regard to gaming and the traffic in liquor in our community. Professor C. C. Cox presided. Mr. J. L. Schaub was secretary. Strong and earnest speeches were made against violations of the law and a very determined spirit was manifested. Resolutions were formulated sustaining the mayor in his efforts to put down this species of lawlessness, which will be presented to the various churches, both white and colored, next Sunday for adoption. The time was suitably spent in prayer and singing, and because these things are wrong, but also because the fair reputation of our city is at stake. Every man has an interest in preserving that inviolate.

Visitors in Thomsville.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—There are a number of distinguished people in Thomsville for the season. Among them may be mentioned Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, of New York, the latter being the sister of the Vanderbilts; Mrs. E. W. Halford, wife of President Harrison's private secretary, with her daughter; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Hanna, very wealthy people of Cleveland, O.; Mr. J. Wyman, Mr. J. Wyman Jones, president of the Bonne Terre lead mines, the largest in the country; and John W. Maury, the world-renowned painter man of New York.

State Agricultural Society.

LAGRANGE, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—This body will meet in Lagrange at its next semi-annual session in August. The fact that our city was chosen by unanimous vote as the next place of meeting evinces the wide-spread interest that is felt in Lagrange as a growing town—a town with a future. The farmers of Georgia, or the leading ones, will be in mass all will receive a cordial welcome to our hospitality. Dr. Cary was the medium of the invitation, and it required but little effort to convince the assembled representatives of agriculture that this was the place for their next convocation.

The Agency Again Changed.

EXATONTON, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—The agency of the Southern Express company at this place has again been changed. Mr. J. P. Wilson, the agent, having resigned the position to move his family to Atlanta, where he will reside in the future and engage in the mercantile business. The office is now in the hands of Mr. C. M. Davis.

The farmers of Catawba county are canvassing the subject of a canning factory, and the chances are that an enterprise of this character will soon be built at Ringgold. The farmers are more generally benefited by an enterprise of this kind than any other class, as a canning factory furnishes a ready market for all the surplus vegetables and fruits they can raise at cash prices.

AFTER HE IS DEAD

DICK HAWES'S CONFESSION WILL REMAKE PUBLIC.

That is the Latest Story From Birmingham—The Two Brothers Have a Talk in the Jail.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 21.—[Special.]—"Dick, if you are going to die like a dog, you will be buried like a dog." The speaker was Jim Hawes, and he was talking to his brother, Dick, the murderer. "Dick, you know I told you I would take your body to Atlanta and bury it by the side of dear mother, but I won't touch it unless you tell the truth before you die."

"Jim, for God's sake, don't talk that way. I will tell the truth. I will tell everything." A former discharge of John W. Wyly, Jim Hawes and Sheriff Smith, went to see Dick and the above conversation took place. To his brother, Jim, Dick had several times expressed a desire that his body be buried by the side of his mother, and Jim consented to carry out his last wish.

"Dick, tell the truth; clear up this terrible affair, and die like a man," Jim pleaded with the prisoner, and then Dick made another confession. This last confession Sheriff Smith thinks is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

"It will all come out when he is dead," said Sheriff Smith this morning.

"Did he tell anything new in his last confession?"

"Yes, sir. He told several things that are new. I think he told the whole business."

"What did he say about Wyly this time?"

"He still said that Wyly had something to do with it."

"And you won't make public this last confession?"

"Not now. I tell you it will all come out when he is dead, and the public will know it all then. Dick is going to tell all he knows, and tell the truth before he dies."

Hawes has written out a complete history of his life and a full confession of his crime. He gives every detail of the bloody affair and clears up the mystery. The confession has been sworn to before a magistrate, sealed and delivered to a friend of the doomed man, who has taken an oath not to make it public until Hawes is dead.

Mr. Jim Hawes came in from Birmingham yesterday where he has been with his brother Dick all week.

Dick Hawes is now quietly awaiting his death.

"Dick has made no new confession since John Wyly was arrested," said Mr. Hawes yesterday.

"When did you see him last?" he was asked.

"On the day of the trial. Before the trial Sheriff Smith and I went to see Dick and asked him what he meant by that letter to his wife. He said then that he would be able to substantiate what he had told Smith and I."

"What has he said since?"

"Oh, nothing, except to repeat what he told me. He said that he intended to make a clean breast of it all before he went, but he wouldn't talk now."

"Does he think he'll hang?"

"Oh, yes! He knows he will. He says he wants to die."

"And he hasn't made any more talks?"

"None at all."

A LITTLE MORE ACTIVE.

Review of Trade for the Past Week—Failures, Etc.

NEW YORK, February 21.—R. G. Don's weekly review of trade for the past week shows a general improvement in business circles is rather less confident than it was a week ago, when several signs of improvement. Cooler weather has caused a little more activity in some lines of trade. What is a little stronger and without a clearly defined reason, there is a more general feeling of confidence in the market while the reduction in the bank of England rate from 6 to 5 per cent, with its large gain of \$4,315,000 in gold during the past week, diminishes the chances of inconvenient demands from abroad. On the other hand, the general trade is increasing in volume or in profits, and while its soundness is indicated by the occurrence of fewer failures than many expected, as a result of the unreasonable weather, the complaint of slow collections is common and rather increasing. Clearings through banks at New York fell below those of the corresponding week last year 5.2 per cent. At Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, together, the increase was hardly one per cent, and at all other cities only about four per cent, a considerable decline from the recent Atlanta figures. The iron market is weaker, because of increased southern competition, with a duller coal trade, but good business in glass.

EXPORTS NOT SO GOOD.

The foreign trade of the country is not so favorable as it was two months ago. The extraordinary outgo of cotton has passed and exports in January show an increase in that item of \$1,500,000, and in all principal items of about \$1,000,000, which indicates an excess of exports over imports of about \$10,000,000. In three weeks of February exports from New York shows scarcely any increase and attempts at an increase of only three per cent, indicating thus far an excess of imports. Cotton exports this week have been 15,000 bales larger than a year ago, but for the month this far 20,000 bales smaller, but speculation has pushed the price still higher by a seventh. Speculation in coffee is stronger but sugar is not changed.

THE IRON MARKET.

It is difficult to account for the better tone which clearly exists in the iron market here and at Philadelphia, unless it is due to the hope that southern iron, which is now moved from Sheffield at \$6.25 per ton to Pittsburgh, and selling there somewhat largely, may hereafter affect the western rather than the eastern markets. Production has been so large that a serious question exists as to the adequacy of the demand, and yet the resumption of work at the old wages by the striking coal miners in Alabama will put three large new furnaces in operation speedily. For Bessemer pig there is no demand. At Philadelphia the bar is in demand, and the market is active. The mills are still busy on old orders, but doing little new business, and there are reports of steel rails offered less than \$3 per ton. Manufacture is active, but must soon feel the high cost of the material.

The local money market has been easy at unchanged rates, although the treasury has taken in since last Saturday \$2,400,000 more than it has paid out and later exchanges with some cities are adverse. It is hardly to be expected that the banks will be able to give in strength until April, but the decline in foreign exchange to 4.80, plus further away the possibility of gold exports. The gold market is active, and the market for the country during last week, numbers for the United States, 130; Canada, 41; total 271, against 302 last week.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

Much mischief is done in the treatment of constipation. The common opinion is that the use of medicine is the only remedy, and that the use of medicine is the only remedy. Medicine simply purgative, corrects the immediate condition, but does not remove the cause. It is followed by greater costiveness. A remedy, to be effective and permanent, must be composed of gentle, corrective, and cathartic properties. These are admirably combined in Dr. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS. They will, in a short time, cure all the ailments that result from inactive bowels. They give tone to the system, and correct the functional action of the stomach and liver.

Tutt's Liver Pills
NEVER DISAPPOINT.
Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

NOTICE.

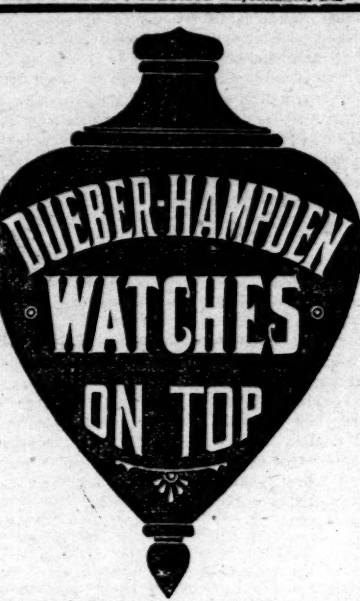
SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY ME AT 575 WHITEHALL STREET, UNTIL 4 P. M., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22D, FOR THE DRYING AND SETTING THE ATLANTA CURLING FOR THE YEAR 1890.
H. L. COLLIER.

FERINITE Can be applied by any two coats on common wood produces a beautiful finish; more generally benefited by an enterprise of this kind than any other class, as a canning factory furnishes a ready market for all the surplus vegetables and fruits they can raise at cash prices.

Pimples AND Blotches

ARE EVIDENCE That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a simple vegetable compound. It is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.

I contracted a severe case of blood poison that unfitted me for business for four years. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me.
J. C. JONES, City Marshal, Fulton, Arkansas.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.



Established 100 Years. 15 INTERNATIONAL AWARDS. The Purest, Most Economical and Best of ALL SOAPS.

FOR SALE—ONE CALIPHORN, PERFECTLY NEW, will be sold for a low cash price. Address or apply to "Caliphorn," 36 Whitehall street, care Drawer "42."

FOR SALE—ONE HORSE-POWER BOILER. One 20-horse power engine; in use about one year. The Beutell Mfg. Co., box 341, Atlanta, Ga.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A PLACE NEAR THE CITY WITH a wife. Address, stating terms, Stanton, Constitution.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN I will sell at public outcry, before the court-house door of Fulton county, Ga., at 11 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, March 4th, next, 100 shares Atlanta Bridge and Axle Company stock. W. H. Patterson, Auctioneer.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—A PLACE NEAR THE CITY WITH a wife. Address, stating terms, Stanton, Constitution.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, 614 PEACH TREE ST.

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FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, 614 PEACH TREE ST.

WOLF'S AUCTION HOUSE.

THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF clothing will be sold at any price for the next 30 days. Hundreds of dresses, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, bedspring, carpets at your own price.

LOOK FOR THE BARGAINS.
We want any amount of Office and Household Furniture for the Cash or on Storage. We make liberal advances on Storage of Merchandise, Furniture and other valuables. Remember H. Wolfe City Auctioneer, 38 Whitehall street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

\$20,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS mortgages at 7 per cent interest. Apply Atlanta Paper Co.

MONEY TO LOAN—SOUTHERN HOME Building and Loan Association, over Neal's new bank. Call for pamphlet.

MONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES ON city or farm lands in adjoining counties, long or short time or by installment to suit borrower. Money here, no delay. S. Barnett, 135 S. Broad street.

FOR SALE HORSES, CARRIAGES, FOR SALE—A FEN OF NO.

THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 22, 1890.

Today and Its Suggestions.

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen!"

A timely and interesting article from the pen of Judge Richard H. Clark, in another column, calls our attention to the fact that General Henry Lee, the father of General Robert Edward Lee, was the author of this noble eulogy—this eloquent sentence forever linked with the name of Washington, and on this anniversary of his birthday, recalled to the mind of every patriotic American.

It was eminently fitting that the great Virginian should have found his grandest eulogist in one of Virginia's most illustrious sons—one of the famous historic Lee family.

The day is full of suggestions. When we think of Washington, we think of Lee and a shining host of statesmen, soldiers and patriots all given by the old slaveholding south to the nation. The presidents who gave the country splendid and honest administrations—the generals who led the nation's armies to victory—the statesmen who are models today—the orators, from Patrick Henry to Henry Grady, who stamped their style upon their country's literature, as Cicero and Demosthenes did in old Rome and Athens—all these great leaders were the product of the old slaveholding south.

It was so in our two wars with England, when our decisive victories were won on southern soil. It was so when Marshall and Yancy interpreted our laws, and it was so on the floors of congress when John Quincy Adams despairingly asked: "How is it that all the oratory of this house comes from the slaveholding side?"

This does not accord with the opinion of Governor Campbell, expressed in his recent Atlanta speech, to the effect that Georgia was not the equal of Ohio or New York until she abolished slavery. If high-minded men constitute a state, as the poet has happily phrased it, Georgia and her sister states of the south were the equals of the states north of Mason and Dixon's line from first to last—in the days of slavery, and a quarter of a century after its abolition.

The birthday of Washington reminds the new south that she cannot afford to forget the old south. The latter generations of southerners demonstrated their superiority in arms and arts and letters, and the men of today, in their rapid progress, show that, so far from being a new class of Americans, they are in all respects the worthy sons of the sires who established the republic, and made its history illustrious.

Still in the Woodpile.

In discussing Senator Butler's negro deportation bill the other day THE CONSTITUTION remarked that the only effect of its introduction in the senate would be to precipitate a partisan discussion. We believe the country is tired of this slang-wagging on both sides, and it is not pleasing to see a southern man contribute to it, even indirectly, as Senator Butler has done. That his intentions are of the purest and best there can be no doubt, but his bill appeals neither to the judgment or the desires of the southern people.

In the first place, they do not believe in that republican policy of long standing which singles out the negro from the great body of citizens and makes him a beneficiary of the government. This was all well enough in the early days of emancipation, when he was practically helpless, but the time for that sort of thing has gone by. The negro is on his feet; he is able to take care of himself, and the idea that he is to be aided by the government every time he turns around to jump Jim Crow is a very demoralizing one. It would demoralize white men. Whenever the negro wants to go about it is not difficult for him to find the means of doing so, as has been abundantly shown in these times.

According to the interpretation put on Senator Butler's bill by the great and good republican editors, who know more about the situation here than they do about their own families, the southern people are anxious to get rid of the negroes. We are satisfied that this interpretation does Senator Butler injustice, for he cannot fail to know that the southern people are not anxious to get rid of the negro. Neither is the negro anxious to get rid of the southern whites. The reports of collisions between the races, and outrages on the negroes, have no bearing whatever on the great body of the population.

There are collisions, there is friction, there are cowardly white men who mistreat negroes; on the other hand, there are negroes who deliberately make themselves offensive, and who are not averse to engaging in brawls with white men. But the great body of the people—the whites and the blacks—are getting along well together. They are at peace with each other, and their relations are all that can be expected. In Florida certain republican hirelings—some of them in high places—are trying to stir up strife between the races. In Georgia, such men as Buck and Bill Pledger are making tremendous efforts to renew and revive the race and political prejudices of the past; but in spite of these things the whites and blacks are getting along well together. The New York Sun sums up the situation accurately when it says that:

There is no doubt that the race question is greatly agitating the south, more particularly in the states where the negroes have the numerical superiority. But, after all, and as a matter of fact, the two races are getting on peacefully together. The blacks like the whites, and the whites like the blacks in the place where they now are. There is no fear of negro domination. The whites will take good care to prevent that, whatever comes; and

meanwhile, the race agitation serves a political purpose, in consolidating the white voters, which is as good as the white politicians.
As to the negroes, they are doing wonderfully well, considering the short period during which they have enjoyed their freedom. They are buying land, renting it, and working it on shares and on terms favorable to them, and which assure them a fair profit wherever they are industrious and the crops are up to the average. Many of them are lazy and improvident, and suffer accordingly; but is that not the case with many white laborers also? The wise and prudent are always and every where in the small minority of mankind.
As a rule the negroes are getting on better in the south than they could elsewhere, and their help is necessary to the whites and the prosperity of the region. Therefore it is folly to discuss seriously any project for sending them away.

The action of the farmers of North Carolina in warning emigrant and railroad agents away from that state shows how the whites regard any deportation movement. The Georgia legislature a few years ago passed a law heavily taxing emigration agents, and that law is still in force, we believe. There is no desire on the part of the southern whites to get rid of the negro. The only trouble is the pestiferous republican politicians of the Buck and Pledger stripe, who are trying to array the whites and blacks against each other for political purposes.

Begin with Benjamin Harrison.

It is reported on good authority that President Harrison profoundly deplores the recent assassination of Deputy Marshal Saunders in Florida. It is to be presumed that other members of Mr. Harrison's esteemed administration are similarly affected, though nothing is said as to that.

To the president's regret we may add our own, and that of every southern man. The assassination of the deputy marshal was an attack on law and order, and the peace of Florida. But there is one fact that the president and all good people of the north ought to bear in mind. Though the killing of Deputy Marshal Saunders was a cowardly and an unjustifiable murder, it was in some respects in the nature of a retaliation.

Horrible and deplorable as it was, it represents a result that Mr. Harrison's officials in Florida need to have been working up to. We are compelled to say, too, though it grieves us to do so, that the president himself is in part responsible for the condition of things that lead to this cowardly assassination. This is not in the nature of a charge, but it is a sad and serious fact to which the attention of the whole country ought to be called.

Saunders, who was murdered, was the deputy of United States Marshal John R. Mizzell, of the northern district of Florida. Who is Mizzell? We will allow him to speak for himself:

OFFICE OF J. R. MIZZELL, UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 5, 1889.—C. C. Kirk, Esq., De Land, Fla.—Sir: You will not confer with Mr. Mizzell and make out a list of fifty-six names of true and tried republicans from your county registration list for jurors in the United States court, and forward same to Hon. P. Walter, clerk United States court, and it is necessary to have them at once as you are requested. Please acknowledge this. I am, yours truly,
JOHN R. MIZZELL, United States Marshal.

Please get the names of the parties as near steamboat and railroad stations as possible.
This letter is a genuine document. It was produced in court in Mizzell's presence. The jury was made up as the marshal directed, and the judge refused to quash the illegal array. Was the president ignorant of these things? On the contrary, they were brought to his attention in the most formal way, and he has deliberately refused to interfere. He permits the federal judge to endorse the lawlessness of the marshal, and by keeping the marshal in office, the president himself indorses it.

The action of these officials is no excuse for the murder of Saunders, but what was to be expected? Where the officers of the law are lawless, what is to be expected of ignorant people, who perceive that this lawlessness is indorsed by the president himself?

Mr. Harrison calls for an investigation into the murder of Saunders. Very well; but let it begin at the beginning. Let Benjamin Harrison, the Christian statesman, be put on the stand and asked to explain why he permitted lawless federal officials to impose injustice on the people of Florida? No investigation can be complete that does not get at the motives of the president in permitting the federal judge and the federal marshal to hold office.

Blood Will Tell.

Senor Luis Oteiza has been arrested in New York at the instance of the Spanish government.

It appears that the prisoner was employed in the Cuban treasury. He left Havana last December, carrying with him \$108,000 of government money.

Now comes the interesting part of the business. Oteiza is the lineal descendant of Hernando Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico. He attaches great importance to this fact, and feels that it should exempt him from the legal consequences of his conduct.

Undoubtedly Spain has a great admiration for Cortez, but she does not propose to be robbed by a member of his family. It is a little singular, however, that a man with the blood of one of the world's greatest robbers in his veins was allowed to come within reach of the Cuban treasury. The original Cortez plundered without shame, and held on to his booty without remorse. Oteiza inherited the greed and dishonesty of his knightly ancestor. The taint was in his blood, and it was natural and easy for him to become a robber.
It is to be hoped that this young man will reach Spain safely, and that he will be sent to prison for life. The Cortez family ought to have been wiped out about four hundred years ago, but it is not too late to begin the work now.

If Mr. Harrison wants law in Florida let him compel the federal officials to give the people justice.

WHEREVER the republicans institute lawlessness there they will find lawlessness ready-made to meet it.

It is thought that Chicago is growing weary about the fair.

THERE will be hard times during Lent if the weather gets too warm for fish and oysters.

THE lotto business is making the mouths of the republican states water.

SENATOR Voss's history of Missouri seems to be worrying the brethren.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS has been ordered out of Russia by the czar. It seems that the

grand duke gave away a family jewel to a lady friend. The czar sent an officer and recovered the jewel, and the woman went to bed and died in three days. Nicholas was then hustled out of the country.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

DR. HUMPHREY'S new book on longevity is based upon facts obtained from 200 people aged eighty years and upward. The New York Tribune says: "The truth, however, is that the evidence is remarkably non-conclusive as to the value of the whole. You inquire into the hygienic antecedents of centenarians, and discover that while some of them have lived a century without a serious illness, other, and perhaps as many, have had very grave illnesses, and also have suffered from accidents; so that any argument based upon special immunity from exhausting diseases must fall to the ground, and with every theory of longevity, and all unimpaired conditions of centenarians. In fact, the most paradoxical and contradictory conditions coexist in these cases. People of lifelong delicacy, as well as people of exceptional robustness, live to be centenarians. People of high intellect and people of low intellect flourish equally long. Small eaters and great eaters die equally with the same success. Smokers and non-smokers, drinkers and abstainers, meat-eaters and vegetarians, those who take much exercise and those who take little or none, arrive at the same goal. Perhaps it will be found that the largest percentage of old people are marked as temperamental, 'placid,' and this may afford a slight, though not unimportant, clue to their longevity. There can be no doubt that the absence of irritability counts for much in the maintenance of the vital balance. The even temper which avoids emotional friction, is, other things being equal, that which will preserve all the physical functions in orderly operation the longest. No doubt the most successful centenarians may be the most selfish and callous; but selfishness and callousness are both eminently advantageous qualities in the struggle for existence, and those who have them may commonly be backed to outlast the sensitive and altruistic temperament."

Dr. Humphrey gives several examples of longevity beyond all known modern examples, such as that of Parr, who lived to the age of 152. He lived for his discoveries or re-discoveries concerning the circulation of the blood. Parr was 152 years and nine months old when he died, and would probably have lived longer had he been taken to his quiet country home in London, to be shown to Charles I. This centenarian was a laborer, and up to his 130th year he had worked hard. He was married when he was 120, and there are at least two instances of 160 years. With the exceptions of Parr and Jenkins, however, these are not authenticated, though quite possible. Dr. Humphrey gives a list of 100 famous men, and of 100 famous women, and the way in which these venerable folks got along, and even in a manner impressive to themselves, is decidedly soothing to such as are approaching the sunset of their lives. The list is to be studied carefully, and its evidence, though partial and inconclusive, is distinctly encouraging and broadly suggestive.

THE PRINCE and princess of Wales like to be regarded as young people. The prince waits, and the princess waits, and they both wait to give her a youthful appearance. It annoys them to have so much attention paid to their daughters, and they do not hesitate to say that it is a nuisance. They have decided to marry their only daughter, and the gossip in the English papers concerning the names of the young ladies with British nobles is exceedingly distasteful. The prince says that the newspapers should be muzzled.

BACK TO NEW YORK.

THE Inman Party Pass Through Atlanta on Their Return Trip.
Mr. John H. Inman and the gentlemen who accompanied him on his southern tour, spent part of yesterday in Atlanta.

Mr. S. M. Inman carried Mr. Parsons, the distinguished New York lawyer, and Mr. Babbitt, of the Boston Herald, for a drive around the city. One of the places visited was the technological school. The visitors were shown through the building, saw the boys at work and expressed themselves as astonished at the evidences of educational advancement and progress which they saw.
At the capitol they visited Chief Justice Bleckley and spent a very pleasant half hour with that distinguished gentleman.

Mr. Inman and his party left on the Richmond and Danville train last evening for New York.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.
Mr. Robert Bleckley, secretary of the chamber of commerce and industry of Louisiana, yesterday delivered the following letter to the Inman party: "New Orleans, La., February 21, 1890.—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., and in reply to inform you that the chamber of commerce and industry of Louisiana, representing the sentiment of New Orleans, desires to tender to you some token of the cordial welcome which you and your party have received here. Expressive of that sentiment the chamber asks you to participate with it in a banquet in your honor, to be given at such time as may suit your convenience. Trusting that your engagements are such as will permit you to respond in person to this invitation, I remain with sentiments of distinguished regard. Respectfully yours, ROBERT BLECKLEY, Sec."

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, New Orleans, February 18, 1890.—Robert Bleckley, Secretary of Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Louisiana: Dear Sir—I have the honor, in behalf of my friends from New York and Boston, who are leading the commercial organizations in both cities, to express our grateful appreciation of your generous hospitality in New Orleans, and to thank you for the many courtesies which you have so graciously accorded to them at such time as may suit your convenience. I beg you to believe that nothing could be more agreeable to me than to accept of the honor which you have bestowed upon me by your invitation, and I am particularly requested by the members of our party to convey through you to the gentlemen of the Pickwick and Boston clubs, as well as to the mayor and council, our most sincere thanks for the sense of obligation for the overwhelming hospitality with which they have been received during their delightful visit to your city.

Our sense of the commercial tie which binds New York to the south is renewed and strengthened by recent intercourse with your men of commerce of this and other cities. I trust you will pardon my enthusiasm if I quote the lines of an old English poet, which express our appreciation of the value of this commercial interchange:
"To associate all branches of mankind,
And to bound the planets in the golden girdle of the globe,
I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOHN H. INMAN."

Blount on Bullock.

From the New York Star.
Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, who is a frequent visitor to New York, was here a day or two ago. The governor, it is said, has been thinking well of the democracy for some months past, and is an idea in his mind to support the democratic party. He met Congressman James H. Blount of Georgia in the Fifth Avenue hotel the other night, and he laughed at the report that Mr. Bullock was likely to do so.
"Yes," said he, "Bullock is a good fellow and a gentleman. He was governor of Georgia in the cruel days of reconstruction. We might have had a better ruler, and we might have had a better man. Let me tell you a story about him. Under the laws then in existence, he had the right to appoint all the local magistrates, and of course some of them in the back counties were pretty bad cases. Ignorant and partisan to the last degree. One day a friend of mine, a most distinguished lawyer, went before one of the government magistrates for the purpose of arguing a case, and knowing the man, the lawyer carried along with him a pile of law books and a mass of legal authorities to persuade the magistrate that his conclusions were right. When the jurist had concluded his argument, the magistrate looked at him gravely and said:
"Look here, Mr. Lawyer, you can read all of dem books if you want to, but lem'tell me dat you dat you and I settled de decision on dis question dis mornin' afore breakfast."

"Need I add," said the eloquent congressman from Georgia, "that the decision of the magistrate was in favor of the lawyer?"
The grand duke Nicholas has been ordered out of Russia by the czar. It seems that the

COMPETING ICE MEN.

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY ADJOURN WITHOUT TAKING ACTION.

The Ice Men Tell What Their Machines Can Do, and Mr. Benjamin States the Supply Is Greater than the Demand.

The committee appointed by the chamber of commerce to investigate the necessity of a new ice factory for Atlanta, met yesterday and adjourned without taking any action.
At 4 o'clock, Captain J. B. Wythe and Messrs. George Winship and C. W. Hunnicutt forming the committee, met in Mr. Spencer's room at the chamber of commerce, to hear what the inventors and advocates of the new ice factory had to say.

Mr. Keeling and Mr. Holgate were there to press the advantages of the ice machines they had invented, and Mr. D. B. Jones, Jr., was present to represent the Ring Refrigerating and Ice company.

In order to cut the sides of the question might be heard from Mr. Benjamin, the president of the Atlanta Ice company, was invited to tell what the output of ice is in Atlanta, and what the consumption is.
As soon as the meeting was called to order each of the inventors was given an opportunity to tell what his machine can do, and each one of the city without incurring the present factories.

Mr. Benjamin was then given the floor. He said that if Atlanta needed an increased ice supply he would surely have known it, and would have increased his own plant with regard to outsiders to come in and build new factories. He then stated that the output of the present factory was one hundred and twenty tons a day, and that a ton of ice is sufficient to supply 1,000 inhabitants with ice. It was therefore evident that, allowing for the rapid growth of the city the supply would continue for several years to come to be three times as great as the demand.

Mr. Keeling then moved that the committee adjourn without taking any action, and that each inventor be allowed to act independently, without the indorsement of the chamber of commerce.
The motion was agreed to unanimously by the committee, and the meeting adjourned.

When the committee had left the room the advocates of the new ice factory showed considerable documentary evidence, all of which proved that although the ice supply is sufficient for the citizens, it is not by any means great enough to supply the numerous packing companies who are obliged to obtain their ice here.

Mr. Holgate stated that he would go to work immediately and build a factory. Mr. Keeling and Mr. Holgate are interested in the scheme. The plan is to organize a forty thousand dollar stock company. Of this amount F. W. Miller & Co. have subscribed \$200,000 worth of stock, as well as \$10,000 cash capital on the balance of the \$20,000 worth of stock can be raised the factory will be erected. All the gentlemen interested in the scheme are present.

Mr. Keeling is equally determined to build a factory. He has recently placed one of his machines in Anderson, South Carolina, and it is doing great work. He is ready to supply half the money necessary. His plan is to erect a ten ton machine, which will enable him to supply the demand, and to supply the city with ice at a low price. He is ready to supply half the money necessary. His plan is to erect a ten ton machine, which will enable him to supply the demand, and to supply the city with ice at a low price. He is ready to supply half the money necessary.

A REMINISCENCE of General Robert E. Lee's Father.

"First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."
As soon as every child is old enough to pronounce the name of Washington, he hears the above quotation. Nothing of the kind is so generally known in the United States. With every year its appropriateness is more than confirmed in the contemplation of Washington's character, which in worth and grandeur increases as we get farther from him.

But who knows the author, and how many think to inquire by whom and where it was first said? It appears in a eulogy on Washington, delivered by General Henry Lee, the father of General Robert E. Lee, in December, 1831, a year after the death of General Washington. At that time he was a member of congress from Virginia, and that body appointed him to deliver the eulogy. This is the extract which contains it: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, he was second to none in humble and endearing scenes of private life."

Pious, just, humane, temperate, sincere, uniform, dignified and commanding, his example was inspiring to all around him, as were the effects of that example lasting."
In the eulogy, the sentence referred to, contains no marks of quotations, and spoken at that early day, the presumption is, it originated with General Lee. His military career, as the commander of cavalry in General Greene's army is well known, which gave him the opportunity of "Light Horse Harry," but it is not so well known, that in 1786, "Virginia" appointed him one of her delegates to congress, and that he also took an active part in favor of the adoption of the constitution in the Virginia convention of 1788. He was again returned to congress in 1799, having in the meanwhile (1794) been appointed by President Washington to the command of the army, and in 1800, what was called the "whisky rebellion."

He remained in active life up to 1817. In that year, while leading the military to suppress a mob in Baltimore he was wounded. From that wound he never recovered. Lingered, he took a sea voyage with the hope of restoration. On his return, he stopped at Cumberland Island to visit the family of a friend, Commander General Greene. He died in 1818 before attaining his fifty-third year, was buried, and there to this day is his grave.

"Light Horse Harry" was a great favorite with both Greene and Washington. Of the officers of the revolution, from the present standing, the most famous with us are Generals Washington, Greene, LaFayette, Gates, DeKalb and Lee.
Lee's fame rests mainly upon his command of the cavalry, under General Greene. It strangely eventuates that while his grave is on the soil owned by his friend, General Greene, no one knows where the grave of that friend is. His body, together with that of his wife, was stolen from the family vault at Savannah, and carried to no known where. From the foregoing facts the reflection comes, that however much we may admire General Robert E. Lee, we should not forget to place a correct estimate upon his able and distinguished father. The Lee family stands out among the exceptions to the trans mission of talent and in their case both lineally and collaterally.

A Lost Man.

Secretary of State Cook received two circulars yesterday, each of which was headed by a small picture of an exceedingly good-looking man. The circulars read:

MISSING SINCE DECEMBER 12, '89.
Edward Hain, thirty years old, five feet ten inches tall, sailor complexion, gray eyes, dark hair, mixed with gray, sandy moustache, joints of right hand swollen from rheumatism, feet are deformed, large toes are drawn squarely under smaller toes, front teeth are gold filled, has blue ink dot on right hand between thumb and index finger, wore brown chinchilla overcoat, no coat or vest, gray mixed pants, black stiff hat, black shoes, supposed to be demented. Send information to
W. A. HAIN,
167 South Water street,
Chicago, Ills.

smaller toes, front teeth are gold filled, has blue ink dot on right hand between thumb and index finger, wore brown chinchilla overcoat, no coat or vest, gray mixed pants, black stiff hat, black shoes, supposed to be demented. Send information to
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ATLANTA IN BRIEF.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY IN CONDENSED FORM.

Items of Interest About Atlanta and Atlanta People—Street Scenes and Gossip—Leaves from Our Notebooks.
Mrs. Keely Is Ill.—Mrs. John Keely has been ill for several days, but last night the attending physicians reported her greatly improved.

Died in Hartford.—Died in Hartford, Conn., February 17, Mrs. Jennie Twitwell Ware, widow of the late President Ware, of Atlanta university.

A Narrow Escape.—A gentleman and lady driving yesterday afternoon had a narrow escape from a serious accident. Their buggy was run into by No. 5 engine on the dummy line, and their horse and buggy was turned over, and both were thrown out. Neither was hurt, however.

Investing in Atlanta.—Mr. James McDonald, a wealthy citizen of Cuthbert, made a purchase of Whitehall street property yesterday, paying \$25,000 to Colonel T. F. Westmoreland for his property north of Trinity church. Mr. McDonald will erect a handsome building upon his new property.

The Fifteenth Atlanta Doctor.—There is a handsome picture of Dr. Sid Holland on exhibition in one of the prominent windows up town. It was the difficult portrait made by Mrs. F. C. Wilson, the artist, within the last three years of an Atlanta physician. That so many doctor's portraits are so good is a peculiar coincidence.

The Owners Satisfied.—Dr. C. W. McCune, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, arrived in Atlanta yesterday. He has just recovered from a severe illness, and he still bears about him the traces of suffering. "I came," he said last night, "simply to look after the interests of the Southern Alliance Farmer. I find the paper is doing finely, and is increasing wonderfully in both circulation and influence. No change whatever will be made, as we are entirely satisfied with the present management of Editor Brown."

Pleased With Florida.—Letters received in Atlanta from Rev. Paul A. Hornady, now of Madison, Fla., indicates that he is well pleased with his new home. Mr. Hornady delivered two sermons Sunday last, and created a most satisfactory impression. His congregation has heard some of the most eminent Baptist divines in the country, and the test was a trying one for the young minister, but he acquitted himself finely. Mr. Hornady's many Atlanta friends will be delighted to hear of his success.

Fashions in Stamps.—The government, at least in the matter of stamps is not so unchangeable as its size and dignity might lead one to believe.
Only yesterday a lot of new fashioned stamps were received at the postoffice for distribution. 122,000 new 2-cent stamps, 88,000 new 1-cent stamps, and a big dry goods box full of 3-cent and others of higher denomination, up to 10 cents.

The greatest change is in the appearance of the 2-cent stamp. The design is the same, but the stamp is a brick red, instead of the old fashioned green.
The only change in the 1-cent stamp is that the new ones are a little smaller than the old.

The others are changed in design or color and some in both, but these changes will not be so generally noticed because they are not in common use.

Mr. Barrett's European Party.—So many persons have made inquiries about this tour that it would be quite wasteful to state that Mr. Barrett desires to have fifteen ladies and gentlemen in his party; that he will sail by the Umbria, Cunard line, on July 5, and return by the Eurymia, of the same line, the first week in September. The entire cost will be from \$500 to \$875, according to the location of the state rooms selected. The party will visit London, Paris, Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne, the Rhine, Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Munich, the Passau, and other places. Mr. Barrett, the Danube, Vienna, Danzig, Gdansk, Brest, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and other places.

As the Fashion Play occurs only once in ten years there will not be another opportunity before 1900 to see it. The change made by Mr. Barrett will include all traveling expenses, viz.: First-class steamer accommodations, second-class hotel, road tickets, board and lodging at first-class hotels, free transportation of sixty-six pounds of baggage, omnibus and carriage fares and fees for sight-seeing. The tour begins and ends at New York.

AT THE THEATER.

A new-to Atlanta—candidate for stage honors as a southerner appeared at DeGue's last night. This was Mattie Vickers who is billed as "America's leading southerner." She appeared in her own realistic comedy "Jacqueline."

Miss Vickers made a very favorable impression upon her audience, especially by her German dialect songs. Her dialect is excellent, and her acting was of the highest order. She is a female "Casper the Yodler" in this feature of the entertainment. But her forte is her dancing. Her Irish jigs and reels were done with grace and abandon which proved decidedly catching.

Miss Vickers is supported by a fairly good company. Mr. Joseph Hunter, a comedian of ability and versatility, made a hit by his singing and dancing. He sang the melancholy song of "Dan McSherry," the "The Old Maid," and "The Old Maid."

Miss Hatch is a handsome and capable actress; Mr. Carroll and Mr. Cotton are good; the other members of the company are well adapted to make the play go well. There is a good deal that is good in the play, and the audience enjoyed it very much.

Matinee today; night performance.
Fanny Davenport in "La Tosca."
Profound and extensive dramatic Sardon has given to the stage many world famous plays, being "The Exiles," "Diplomacy," "A Dangerous Game," "A Scrap of Paper," "Fedora," "Theodora" and "La Tosca." Mr. Sardon possesses a talent accorded only to great dramatists—a wonderful stage manager. He can act in miniature every part in his plays; not only that, but he furnishes models of scenes, designs, diagrams, attitudes and situations, and illustrates costumes. In fact, he is historian, archaeologist and playwright combined.

Mr. Sardon's compositions enjoy long life and popularity on the stage, which is the criterion of greatness, because, as they say, he is a melodramatic writer and appeals to the senses, not the intellect. Of his matchless skill in construction, those who have watched Fanny Davenport's production of "La Tosca" can judge. He has analyzed the passion to a nicety and his realistic and dramatic situations make impressions never to be forgotten. In this connection, it should be mentioned that Sardon has given to the stage many world famous plays, being "The Exiles," "Diplomacy," "A Dangerous Game," "A Scrap of Paper," "Fedora," "Theodora" and "La Tosca." Mr. Sardon possesses a talent accorded only to great dramatists—a wonderful stage manager. He can act in miniature every part in his plays; not only that, but he furnishes models of scenes, designs, diagrams, attitudes and situations, and illustrates costumes. In fact, he is historian, archaeologist and playwright combined.

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A RAILROAD COMBINE

WHICH SEEMS TO BE ABOUT TO TAKE PLACE.

The officials of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern, and the Macon and Covington Road Looking Over the Route.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—Something is afoot in railroad circles in this section of Georgia, in which the Georgia, Carolina and Northern, the Covington and Macon, and the Georgia Southern and Florida railroads bear an important part. Some time since a rumor was started that there was to be a combine between these three railroads, and the appearance of a party of railroad magnates in the city today, but served to strengthen it. This party arrived in the city at 12 o'clock today, on the Covington and Macon, coming on a special train, and leaving this afternoon. The party consisted of Messrs. George S. Brown, of Atlanta, a senior member of the firm of Brown Bros.; Colonel J. E. James, president of the Covington and Macon; Hon. N. E. Harris, general counsel of the Covington and Macon; Dr. J. S. Baxter, director; M. B. F. Hudson, Mr. M. T. Keyser, of Baltimore, and Mr. A. G. Craig, of the Covington and Macon. They spent several hours in looking over the city and inspecting its railroads. They came to look into the condition of the Covington and Macon road, which was found to be excellent. They returned highly pleased with the city in every respect, but they left behind them a heavy impression. The presence of the senior member of Brown Bros., a firm that owns controlling interests in the Georgia, Carolina and Northern and the Covington and Macon railroads, strengthened the rumor about the two roads combining. The impression also was left that something would be done towards bringing the Georgia railroad to a level with the Covington and Macon and Northeastern. In that event a grand union depot will be built without doubt.

The state committee of the Southern Passenger association, Commissioner Slaughter, chairman, will hold an important meeting next Friday—the day before is to be hung. The commissioner says, however, that is a coincidence merely.

The meeting will be an important one. Though a little early for the regular quarterly meeting, the regular business of that meeting will be transacted in addition to the special business for which the committee is called together.

The matter of summer excursion rates will take up most of the time. All the roads in this section expect a much larger excursion business than ever before, and the basis of rates will be fixed at this meeting.

The rates go into effect the 1st of June.

At Cincinnati.

Another important railroad meeting will be held in Cincinnati February 25th.

It is expected that all the roads east of the Mississippi and Missouri will be represented. The meeting is of special importance to the southern roads, the object being to remove a discrimination that has been made against the passenger traffic of all southern roads.

The call is signed by all the great trunk lines of the territory named.

The meeting is to consider the advisability of allowing southern roads to sell excursion tickets to northern and eastern resorts. As the matter stands now an Atlanta agent can't sell excursion tickets beyond fifty miles south of Washington. He can't sell to Cape May, Long Branch, Saratoga, White mountains or any other tourist resort beyond that dead-line, fifty miles south of Washington.

On the other hand, a New York or Boston agent can sell excursion tickets to any southern tourist point.

Why the difference?

Time and again the matter has been brought to notice, but the northern lines have often refused the reform. They don't want a rate to interfere with the enormous regular passenger travel that comes to New York, and to the other great northern cities. This is the question whether or not excursion rates from the south are granted, and to give the excursion rates to decrease the revenue from this regular travel.

The passenger departments of all southern roads are to be represented.

The L. and N. in Alabama.

It is stated that the Louisville and Nashville line extending the Anniston and Atlanta to Blocton, and then going through Elbert, Madison, Oglethorpe, Clarke, a corner of Walton, Gwinnett, DeKalb, and Fulton.

And President Hoke says the next cotton crop will be moved on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern.

President Hoke will be in Athens in a few days, and the other cotton will then be let and the work pushed rapidly.

The total distance in Georgia is about one hundred and ten miles—from the Savannah River to Atlanta. The road goes through Elbert, Madison, Oglethorpe, Clarke, a corner of Walton, Gwinnett, DeKalb, and Fulton.

And President Hoke says the next cotton crop will be moved on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern.

Each Lot a Beauty.

The Capital avenue lot offered for sale next Wednesday, February 28th, at 8 o'clock, are located on Capital avenue, near where Georgia avenue crosses. The lots are perfect beauties, possessing every conceivable advantage for a pleasant home. All who want homes with perfect titles are requested to go out in person and buy one of these. You cannot make a mistake when each lot is a desirable one. Terms are liberal.

Mr. Wilkins Out.

Yesterday afternoon there was a disagreement between Mr. Sam Wilkins and his old partner, Mr. Jim Franklin, on Broad street, and Mr. Franklin cut Mr. Wilkins all over the head and face, wounding him painfully, but not dangerously.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. Ben Hill has returned from New Orleans, where he went on legal business.

Colonel H. T. Lewis, of Greensboro, was a guest of the Kimball yesterday.

Mr. W. T. Day, of Pickens, who is talked of for the senate from the forty-first, is in the city on legal business.

Mr. B. C. Birney, city clerk of Dalton, was in the city yesterday.

Hon. Samuel Shaw, of Cincinnati, is in the city, accompanied by his wife and daughter. They are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Fulkerson, 32 N. Forsyth street.

I know the composition of, and have prescribed Bull's Sarsaparilla, and on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern, and the Macon and Covington Road Looking Over the Route.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NOT THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, BUT SOME OTHER GEORGE.

A Dozen Colored Citizens Who Appear in the Directory as Namesakes of George Washington.

Today is George Washington's birthday. It is the father of our country that is meant, of course—he who was first in war, first in peace, etc.

Probably this specification may seem superfluous, but if you read the directory you may better understand why it is made.

Atlanta enjoys the distinction of having something like a dozen George Washingtons of her own. Therefore the mere mention of the fact that today is George Washington's birthday might be somewhat misleading to some at least.

As the directory has it, any one of them might consider themselves the particular George made mention of in the public prints, and by the way, each individual George Washington who is domiciled in Atlanta is of the African persuasion. For instance:

No. 1. George Washington, preacher.
No. 2. George Washington, coachman.
No. 3. George Washington, shoemaker.
No. 4. George Washington, laborer.
No. 5. George Washington, shoemaker.
No. 6. George Washington, carpenter.
No. 7. George Washington, shoemaker.
No. 8. George Washington, waiter.
No. 9. George Washington, laborer.
No. 10. George Washington, brickmaker.
No. 11. George Washington, preacher.

Each one of these several and separate George W's earns his bread by the sweat of his brow—the preacher not excluded. In this, as in color, they probably differ from their illustrious namesake.

As stated, the city directory gives Atlanta the credit of possessing all these George Washingtons.

It appears, however, that the zeal of the directory man to add to the city's fame has overshoot the mark somewhat.

In other words, with characteristic love of high sounding and famous appellations, especially when they are to be put in print in a directory, colored citizens whose the census-taker approached, forgot their birthrights and adopted new ones for the occasion.

A search for the numerous Georges developed this:

The place of business of one of the G. W.'s was set down as at Folsom's restaurant, a waiter. There a call roll failed to bring forth the name of the waiter, and the waiter, who was the owner of the historical name, and none of the other waiters knew anything about such an individual.

Right here it may be observed that, in high-toned "cultured society" in Atlanta, it is held to have at least a half dozen names. In some cases this is done to avoid the tax collector, and in others the reasons are various. The other day in the city court a George Washington turned up, and the judge, who was known by thirteen others. Just which one was correct nobody knew, and the negro himself would have been sorely puzzled if he had been compelled to answer truthfully.

Another George Washington was labelled as waiting at Jewell's restaurant, on Hunter street.

"Nobody here of that name," was the answer to the inquiry.

"No, but we have a George Cathard, who goes by the name of Washington sometimes," George Washington, the driver's, headquarters were set down as Brady & Miller's stables.

In his day this George was genuine. He had been with Brady & Miller a dozen years, and nearly everybody knew him. But he is no more—he died about two weeks ago.

Lakeview George's residence was given at 5 White's alley. But he, like many others, had never been heard of in that locality. There was even a George within a block of No. 5.

George Washington, coachman, whose present address is with Dr. Nicolson, was the only one who turned up at the first call, and he wasn't at all anxious to acknowledge his identity.

"This George is a son of his sire, the old driver for Brady & Miller, who died short time ago. He is a rather intelligent looking young dandy, about twenty-one years of age."

"Is there a George Washington here?" he was asked when Dr. Nicolson's office was visited, that gentleman at the time being out.

"No, sir, but I know what you live. If you want 'im for anything I'll tell 'im for you."

"Never mind."

"Ez-ef— Ez yo' tax collector, boss?"

"I guess not."

"No, a laud?"

"No."

"Well, Ize im, boss. Ez George Washington, ef yo' want ter see me."

The member of soles, George Washington, shoemaker, whose awl was supposed to be out on Capital avenue, had moved his last to other quarters without notice, the directory publishers. There was consolation, however, in knowing that he had been there at one time, at least. Whether he is known by that name in his new place of business is not certain.

One of the George W's holds forth at the Collins brick works, at least that's where the directory locates him.

Another George Washington, who bears the humble title of laborer, informed the directory man that he dwelt at 88 Jones street. If this is so, his neighbors are unaware of the fact.

He may, however, labor under the name of Washington, but in the neighborhood of 88 Jones he is not so known.

So, after all, Atlanta's numerous George Washingtons are rather few. There may be a dozen today, and only one or two tomorrow, just as the notion strikes some patriotic colored citizen.

But today will be observed in honor of the only George Washington.

All the banks will be closed, and the post-office will observe Sunday hours. Mayor Glenn has also issued an order which closes the city offices after 11 o'clock this morning. Because is Washington's birthday.

COMMISSIONER M'BEES.

The Energetic Emisary of the University of the South, Seawane.

A portly gentleman, of genial address, was pointed out last evening to a representative of THE CONSTITUTION as Professor Silas M'Bees, the commissioner of the University of the South.

"I came to Atlanta," said Professor M'Bees, "to attend to some important matters for the university, and shall return to Seawane this evening."

"Are you a member of the faculty?" he was asked.

"No; some people call me 'professor,' because I am principal of Fairmount college. As president of the Alumni society, and on behalf of the trustees, I was commissioned to raise the sum of \$50,000 for the endowment fund, and I have succeeded to the extent of an additional \$10,000, and," with a smile, "I am going to Seawane this evening with the good news."

Commissioner M'Bees said that Seawane was an educational institution which had rapidly been growing in popularity. It has three hundred students on its rolls, who come from every state in the union, and thus proves a very strong connecting link between the great sections. Seawane graduates take a high position in any profession and very numerous are very proud of its name and reputation.

Proposed by the late Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, and Bishop Jones, of New York, the war came on after the cornerstone had been laid. In 1867 Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, recommended the good work which is now being done by his wife and daughter. In addition to his present success Professor M'Bees proposes to make the sum \$250,000, and the prospects are favorable for both.

In the north and south are to be found persons of wealth who appreciate the good that has resulted from the university, and are willing to help it out.

Mr. Silas M'Bees proposes to return here in a few weeks, and will undoubtedly find that his labors here will not go unrewarded.

Everything which belongs to pure, healthy blood is imparted by Hood's Sarsaparilla. A trial will convince you of its merit.

CITY OFFICIALS.

PROMINENT GENTLEMEN FROM COLUMBUS, O., IN THE CITY.

A Large Party On Its Way From New Orleans Will Spend the Day in Atlanta—Who the Visitors Are.

The city council of Columbus, O., convened in Atlanta this morning.

At least a large portion of that body is here, including the president of the council and several other prominent city officials.

The officials and others of the party arrived in Atlanta on the Western and Atlantic train from Chattanooga at half past ten o'clock last night.

In the party are twenty-one gentlemen from Columbus.

They are D. H. Chahane, president of the city council; John Murphy, chief of police; Denton Kelly, police commissioner; Assistant City Physician Edward E. Hurlbert and Councilmen J. L. Trager, Samuel Boyer, Charles S. Stribling, George Koll, D. S. Wilder, E. Verlich, John Finera, Otto Nussbaum, Charles Lamar.

Besides these, the officials there are in the party: H. F. Romaine, William Wisker, W. J. Burns, C. Stands, O. E. Evans, Thomas Ross, J. George, Wm. Maurel, Samuel Boyer, J. C. Burns, John L. Weifich, W. H. Balza, J. P. Kaiser, D. B. Banker, West O. Hara.

A party spent yesterday in Chattanooga, leaving there for Atlanta, at 6 o'clock.

They are on their return from the Mardi Gras, where they went decorated in the city. They have been out from Columbus since the fourteenth of February, and the schedule is to leave Atlanta some time tomorrow reaching home by Monday.

Mayor Glenn was advised of the coming of the officials yesterday. It is probable that an informal programme will be arranged this morning for the reception of the visitors.

The party is stopping at the Markham house, and is in charge of Mr. D. S. Wilder, of the "Big Bear" hotel.

A number of the visitors are old soldiers, and a portion of the day will be spent by them in going over the battle-fields about the city in which they were engaged.

JACK'S OLD STAND.

On Peachtree, Occupied by the Overland Tea Company.

The Overland Tea company, at 43 Peachtree, is a late candidate for public favors, and quite rapidly it is growing.

The place is a busy one.

The store was opened a week ago today, and since then the run has been steady. The Epstein Brothers are old tea men, having been in the business for years on the Pacific slope.

They handle nothing but the best tea, and coffees, and bring with them a character for honesty and fair dealing of which any one should be proud. Of teas they make a specialty, and guarantee the goods equal to any on the market. The goods are put up in boxes and with each box a present is given away.

These presents consist of anything from a valuable to a diamond ring. Ladies' watches, ear rings and pins are among the gifts.

On yesterday one of Atlanta's well-known ladies secured a beautiful diamond ring with a box, while Dr. G. G. Roy got a diamond breast pin and a solid silver butter dish.

MARTIN'S DEATH.

Mr. E. M. Martin was killed on the Georgia Pacific road Thursday night, while in discharge of his duties as a freight car conductor.

Mr. Martin was a flagman on the road. Near Edwardsville, Ala., he attempted to pass from one car to another, and misjudging the distance, he fell under a diamond ring wheel and was killed. His body was sent to Wylly & Barclay's undertaking establishment, and will be buried at Greenville, S. C., for burial today.

Mr. B. P. Martin, who is a conductor on the western division of the road, came to the city yesterday, and his grief over the death of his brother, was most affecting.

Listen—a song of rejoicing. Hearts that were heavy are glad. Women, look up and be hopeful. There's a help and a health to be had. Take courage, O weak one despondent, And be bold and brave and happy as the rest. With the weapon that never will fail you, O, be of good cheer.

For when you suffer from any of the weaknesses, "irregularities," and functional derangements," peculiar to your sex, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription you can put the system in a healthy and happy state. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See bottle-wrapper.

For all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT.

At the Great Bankrupt Assignee, Clothing.

Which is now going on at 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga. The crowds were so large at times during the day that there were no seats for the customers, and the throngs of customers. In order to wait on all promptly twenty-five extra salesmen have been engaged. It will pay you to come miles to attend this great sale.

Everything will be sold at retail, at 35 per cent less than actual cost, as, by order of the court, the entire estate of the great bankrupt firm must be settled up in a short time. The stock consists of fine clothing for men, boys and children.

As the time of this great sale is limited, everything will go off rapidly. This is the first time a sale of such extraordinary magnitude has ever taken place in this city, and will close, as the court has ordered, on Monday, February 11th. In order to show what gigantic bargains will be offered a few prices are mentioned; and remember there are 1,000 different bargains we cannot mention here.

A splendid suit of Men's Clothes \$3.90. This suit is well made, all to match, latest style, and really worth \$13. Men's extra fine quality suits, made and trimmed in best possible manner, \$7.50, guaranteed to be worth \$25. High-grade goods, meaning equal to the finest quality tailor work, in all styles, Prince Alberts, Cutaways, Sacks, in Wide Wale, Clay Westons and Serges, Ransocks, burn, Cheviots, Suits and Suits. Line, we will sell for \$10.25, worth \$25. We offer an elegant pair of Men's Pants for \$1.50, made of nice cloth, and they are really worth \$4. Men's Elegant Suits \$4.50, worth \$15. Men's English Worsteds \$1.50, worth \$5. Men's Dress Suits \$2.50, worth \$10. Men's Import Cheviot Suits \$6.75, valued at \$20. Men's Silk Suits \$8.00, worth \$25. Men's Royal Suits \$9.00, worth \$25. Men's Suits \$10.00, worth \$25.

Do not fail to call and examine goods and prices at this great sale—to the old and new in a lifetime. Remember the address, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 Wall street, opposite Union Passenger Depot, Atlanta, Ga.

Be careful and don't make a mistake, so you get to the right place—remember 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 Wall street, opposite Union Passenger Depot.

During the great sale of clothing the building will remain open until 9 at night, and Saturday till 11 p.m.

Buy You a Home.

The Capital avenue lots that are offered for sale next Wednesday, corner of Capitol avenue and Georgia avenue, are the most beautiful in the city. Rapid transit and all the conveniences. Terms are easy. Be sure to be on the ground at 3 p.m. sharp.

IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN.

NEWS ABOUT PEOPLE OF ATLANTA AND THEIR FRIENDS.

The Ten at the T. M. C. A. Parlors Yesterday Afternoon, and the Concert Last Evening—Other Society News.

The afternoon tea given in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian association yesterday from 4 to 7, by the members of the ladies' auxiliary in connection with the Young Men's Christian association, was an extremely interesting affair.

The parlors were prettily decorated in roses and ferns, with a grand piano placed at one end. The guests were presented to Mrs. Hemphill and Mrs. Monteith, and each other by Mrs. Henry Leonard, whose easy cordiality had a very happy effect.

The supper room was decorated with roses, and was very handsome. The long tables were decorated in long festoons of similar reaching from corner to corner, at whose juncture was a large mat of roses, giving a very pretty and artistic effect.

Many candid candidates were among the other decorations. Mrs. Field presided over one table in her usual graceful manner, while Mrs. James, with the aid of Mrs. May, Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. Phelps dispensed the hospitalities of the other. During the course of the affair, some delightful music was rendered by the Misses McDonald, Scott and Heidt. The recitations of Miss Abbott and Miss Springer were enthusiastically appreciated. Altogether it was a very delightful affair, one which was thoroughly enjoyed by the many guests.

A grand concert by Professor T. M. Young was given last night complimentary to the Young Men's Christian association membership in the association hall, at which the following programme was rendered:

1. Piano solo—"Polish Dance".....Miss Blanche Rosenfeld.
2. Baritone solo—"The I Think of Georgia".....Meyer-Heims.
3. Grand duo—"Violin and piano".....Andante-Alcega-Verdi.
4. Soprano solo—"Bella Stilleme".....Verdi.
5. Piano solo—"O, Schone Zeit".....Lotze.
6. Baritone solo—"O, Schone Zeit".....Lotze.
7. Grand duo—"Violin and piano".....Wolf and Professor Eckhardt.
8. Soprano solo—"Love Thee".....Eckhardt.
9. Violin obligato—"Annie's Echo".....Eckhardt.
10. Accompaniment, T. M. Young.

The programme was a most delightful one. All the artists were warmly received, Miss Tresselt especially so. It was a rare treat, and the large audience enjoyed it greatly.

At Washington "signify" this afternoon and evening, a very delightful entertainment will be given for the benefit of the "Home for the Friendless." The entertainment will consist of odd time dances by children in costumes, music and refreshments. The afternoon hours are from 3 to 5 o'clock, and the evening from 7 to 10. Admission in the afternoon twenty-five cents; in the evening fifty cents. Children half price. Refreshments free.

Cards announcing the marriage of Miss Emily Hamilton, daughter of Mrs. James S. Hamilton, to Mr. S. Guy McLeod were received in Atlanta yesterday. The ceremony, as has already been announced in THE CONSTITUTION, took place at Athens on the 10th instant. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod have the hearty well-wishes of many friends all through Georgia.

Mr. E. M. Whitehead, of Dublin, and Mrs. J. C. Coney, of Laurens county, were married on Thursday, Rev. Mr. Ramsey performing the ceremony. The bridegroom is one of Dublin's most highly respected business citizens, and the bride one of Laurens county's most excellent and popular ladies. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead are at the Markham.

Mrs. W. P. Jarrett and her niece, Miss Fannie Perry, of Gainesville, returned home yesterday after a short visit to Mrs. L. B. Ransauer.

Miss Lolita Foute, one of Atlanta's scholarship students in the Peabody school at Nashville, is expected home this evening for a few days' vacation.

Miss Clifford Gray, of Waynesboro, Ga., is visiting Miss Berta Abbott, 227 Washington street.

This afternoon there will be a pleasant little party at the home of Mr. Jim Dunlop, No. 232 East Hunter street. The occasion will be the third anniversary of the birth of Miss Mamie Jim Dunlop, one of the sweetest and brightest little girls in the city.

VALDOSTA, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—Mr. J. Alex Dasher and Miss Minnie Crawford, prominent young society folk, were married here yesterday. They took the Georgia Southern train this afternoon for a bridal tour among the orange blossoms of Florida.

GREENSBORO, Ga., February 21.—[Special.]—Mr. Bartow Florence was married on Wednesday to Miss Willie Ann, of Hancock county. The attendants were Misses Little, Lawrence, Amos and Smith and Messrs. C. A. Amos, W. Amos, Jeff Lawrence and Dr. J. C. Abernethy.

MARIETTA, Ga., February 21.—The German given by the young ladies on Monday evening was an event of social importance, being led by T. W. Glover, who introduced many new figures. The "flavors" consisted of beautiful marchal ball roses and bunches of white violets.

The ladies never looked prettier or wore more enchanting gowns. Those present were Misses Annie Hair, Willie Norchout, Lizzie Glover, Mary Ann, Mrs. Martin, Messrs. Fred Waring, C. E. Quinn, Farrar, Hugh Adams, Ed Peoples, John Raine, Hal Harper, George Walker, Wallis Rogers, Atlanta, Batty, Rome, Brown, New York; H. G. Coryell, J. R. Greer, E. L. Norchout, John Stephens, H. C. Dobbs, Joe Legg, L. W. Higgins, Jim Anderson, Frank Boston, Harry Hayes, Henry Schoenhal, Jim Barnes, McNeal, Marietta; Ben Williams, Marietta.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DANIEL, furniture, wall paper, window shades, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 71.

An Open Letter.

During this coming week we will offer some special bargains in dried raspberries. Our price has been 25 cents per pound. We will close our sale at 25 cents. We also reduce the price on our dried pitted cherries from 35 to 25 cents. These make excellent pies. We also reduce the price on all sizes prunes, imported and California goods.

We will sell large, fancy silver prunes for 20 cents; large, French prunes for 15 cents; large size, fancy Nectarines for 20 cents; Green-gages for 15 cents, etc., etc. The season has been unreasonable of all our dried fruits, and we prefer to dispose of them at low prices—less than cost on some—than to hold for usual prices and lose all. In order to close our stock of fancy, large raisins, we will sell them for 17 1/2 cents per pound, beveled for 25 cents. Our orange and lemon peel for 25 cents. We also have fancy, dried apricots reduced to 25c. Remember these are special low prices, summer is coming, and we wish to close these goods out.

We offer those thirty pound buckets of jelly usually sold for \$1.75 wholesale, for \$1.10, only five left. If you want to save twenty-five per cent, this is your opportunity.

We receive daily shipments of fresh vegetables of all kinds. We have fresh roasted Rijnano Coffee, and present a handsome canister worth forty cents, with each \$1.00 worth of coffee.

Our fancy quality Jersey corn still has the lead, and if at any time you want something nice in butter, come to our store.

We have Turkey, any size desired, at any time. We have those delicious Hocking and Muscatel American Soups, prepared in cans, and a few of those Marion Harland soup books for free distribution. We also have lemons for twenty cents per dozen; this is low.

We have just received another invoice of smoked salmon and halibut, smoked Yarmouth bladders, fancy meat chickens, in 5 pound cans, and another fancy meat chicken, in 3 minute oatmeal called H. O. Hornsby's Oats. Our store is the store of the city. You can get everything you want, at prices and receive courteous treatment. Look for our sign and No. 90.

ROY & THORN.

ROY & THORN.

ROY & THORN.

ROY & THORN.

ROY & THORN.

A CONDUCTOR ARRESTED

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE TO PROSECUTE HIM

For Voluntary Manslaughter—Said to Be Responsible for the Collision in Which Wm. Barry was Killed.

A very peculiar case, or rather an unusual one, is that of John Dobbs, a conductor on the Georgia Pacific, who was arrested in Atlanta yesterday upon a charge of voluntary manslaughter.

The prosecutor, in reality, is the Richmond and Danville railroad.

Dobbs, who is a nephew of Mr. Z. T. Dobbs, of Dobbs, Wey & Co., is the man charged with causing the accident in which Engineer Wm. W. Barry, of Atlanta, was killed at Riverside, Ala., on the 17th of January.

It is a very unusual thing to see a railroad prosecute its agent in this position.

Mr. Thomas Cobb Jackson, of Jackson & Jackson, attorney for the road, said yesterday: "We intend to make this the policy of the road. We believe it will have a tendency to make the employees of the road doubly careful. The accident was due entirely to the man's carelessness. He had been ordered to do a certain thing, and failed to do it. If he had done as he was ordered the accident could not have happened. Hereafter we intend to prosecute every agent chargeable with a criminal offense like that."

It is a very unusual thing to see a railroad prosecute its agent in this position.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS.

Large and choice collection of both loose and mounted stones.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.

top col 8p

Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company
Office 214 Marietta Street,
Factory on Belt Line and W. and A. Railroad,
Telephone 303.
E. VAN WINKLE, Pres. W. W. BOYD, Sec. & Tr.
sephdamp under Fac

OPIUM

SPECIAL SALE

CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
THIS WEEK

To make room for improvements.

SAVE MONEY

By Getting Our Prices.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.,
93 WHITEHALL STREET.
Feb 16-21st col 8p

Stuart's Gin and Buchu cures
all kidney, bladder and
other urinary troubles.

Gin Has been recognized as
one of the best and safest
diuretics. It is one of the
best agents in Stuart's Gin
and Buchu.

AND When Gin is com-
bined with other
valuable ingredi-
ents we have a
Kidney remedy without a rival.

BUCHU Being
astringent,
diuretic
and tonic,
when combined with the other valuable remedies
in Stuart's Gin and Buchu yields a medicine war-
ranted to cure.

ALWAYS Be sure you are right
and then go ahead.
Stuart's Gin and
Buchu is the great
specific for all kinds of urinary disorders.

CURES Can be made;
cures have been
made, and cures
will continue to
be made of Stuart's
Gin and Buchu. Why
should not you be made
happy also?

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale a few choice pieces of A No. 1
Gilt Edge, central store property, at from \$5,000
to \$20,000. Capitalists in search of such property
can find a profitable investment by consulting me.
I have several cheap lots on easy terms near
Elihu & May's cottages.

I have a plot and pieces of the prettiest lots
in that desirable suburb—"Inman Park."
Mr. E. D. L. Moberly, who was formerly in my
office and who has long experience in the real estate
business, is now connected with my office as a
salesman and is ready with conveyance to show
customers who may wish to buy property.

If you have property to sell call and leave de-
scription and price.
FOR RENT.
A splendid liveable stable, in good order, on South
Pryor street.
A large list of houses, some very attractive. Call
early Monday morning.

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

5 Kimball House, Wall St.

Feb 2-21st 5p

AT AUCTION!

Wednesday, February 26, at 3
P. M., Sharp.

These lots are all but two immediately on
Capitol avenue, part north and part immedi-
ately south of Georgia avenue. All perfect
beauties. Street cars in front. Dummy line
near by. Paved streets, water, gas, etc.

No better place to secure a home. Capitol
avenue is the pride and fashion of the south
side, and these lots have never been offered.
Avail yourself of the first chance to secure a
lot that will do to build a good house upon
and make a home that will bring smiles from
he and his wife.

Plats will be out in a day or two, and
can be had at our office, or at Capital City
Bank.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance six,
twelve and eighteen months; 8 per cent inter-
est.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

31 SOUTH BROAD STREET.

Feb 19-21st 8p

HAS NEVER BEEN
USED TO ANY
CURE
1 to 3
DAYS

At wholesale by A. J. HALTIWANGER. So
all druggists.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early
loss, wasting weakness, loss of manhood, etc. I will
send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full
particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A
splendid medical work, should be read by every
man who is nervous and debilitated. Address
Prof. F. C. POWELL, Medicine, Conn.

FORMS OF BEAUTY.

THE GRACE OF ATLANTA ARCHITECTURE
SURE ILLUSTRATED.

How the House Harmonizes With Its Sur-
roundings—The Toot Ensemble Re-
garded at Inman Park.

There will be a great many pretty residences
built this summer, and the architects have all
they can do. Many plans have been drawn
and the carpenters are already at work. The
open winter has been favorable to their opera-
tions, and the hammer has not ceased its music
since last spring.

Atlanta architecture is of the prettiest. Our
architects and our people have good taste, un-
usually good. There is much in archi-
tecture than the house comprises. The whole
surroundings have to do with the architectural
effect. There is a proportion and harmony of the
house, as a thing of beauty, is inseparable from the
lawn. The rising ground is its foundation; there
is a well about it as of the rising of the base
or pedestal of a monument. A house set
upon the sidewalk is like a monument without
sufficient base. It appears top-heavy, awkward
and unsatisfactory; but not the same structure
on a gentle eminence, a little back from the street
where the ground rises to it in due proportion,
and the effect is at once substantial and graceful.

The suburban residence is a study. Going
into a true park is like entering an artist's
studio. The great architect has spread the
immaculate canvas above, and the floating
clouds are there better than any mortal can
paint them. The ground and the grass and the
hills make the background, then the archi-
tect comes along and completes the picture—
he cannot complete it, for the people do that
when they move in. The skillful housewife puts on the finishing
touches—here a shrub, there a rose and yonder
a hilly, with cypressumnus pinnatifidus, and
between. Then after you think the picture is
complete, little cherubs move about over the
scene and give it life. All these things go into
architecture as the greatest architect has planned
it. All the lesser ones, however great their skill
or reputation, are subordinate to him in the general
planning of the home and its surroundings.

As much as they are able, the architects of
Inman park have built on this idea, and where
they have left off the incomers are expected to
take the cue and put on the finishing touches.
There are beautiful suburban residences, varied as
the tastes of their owners, and owners' tastes
are as many as the idiosyncrasies of sin. Five of
these new residences are complete and occupied,
and there are signs of comfort within.

Mr. Hurt and Editor Carter have pretty
cottages at the farther end, and from the ex-
terior it looks like they are enjoying life, though
Mr. Hurt is still suffering from the indisposi-
tion that la grippe left with him. At this end
are the handsome residences of Colonel Latham,
Professor Moore, and others, and on different
avenues there are a half-dozen handsome houses
going up. Mr. Goodrich is putting in a stone foundation
for an elegant residence on the other side of Druid
circle, and Mr. Phil Harlan has plans for a
beautiful home on the main avenue. Mr. Gould,
of the Traders' bank, has bought a lot near to
Mr. Hurt and will build a beautiful residence
for his daughter.

Below Druid circle to the left of the lake,
Mr. G. L. Norman has bought three lots with a
frontage of 300 feet. There is a sharp de-
clivity which Mr. Norman will shape into
forms of fine effect when he crowns the hill
with a handsome residence.

Beyond Mr. Hurt's cottage the Inman Park
company has acquired forty acres including the
Clark property on a gentle rise, with oak shade.
On this land they have laid off lots three
hundred feet deep, with a hundred foot frontage.

The beauty of the park is heightened by the
omnipresent blue grass on the pretty terraces
and the perfect slopes. The centerpieces will
be an imposing, hotel on the center of the park,
looking north. It will be a delightful summer
resort, and those temporarily out of servants
will find it convenient.

The superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla is due
to the tremendous amount of brain work and
constant care used in its preparation. Try one
bottle and you will be convinced of its superi-
ority.

Now Drink Salt Springs water. Beware of imitations.
The genuine for sale only by Stoney, Gregory & Co.,
by the glass or quantity, or send your order direct
to springs.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to
the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills, aided by
Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only re-
lieve present distress but strengthen the stomach
and digestive apparatus.

Capitol Avenue Lots For Sale.
Capitol avenue is to south Atlanta what Peach-
tree is to north Atlanta. It is a most beautiful
and aristocratic street. Such men as J. W. Wil-
kin, John A. Flitten, D. A. Beatie, Henry Miller,
Thomas S. Swift, H. M. Patten, George Musgrave,
Dr. B. H. Catelings, Captain J. M. Ponder and J. M.
Brosius, have elegant residences on that street.
This street is destined to be one of the most beau-
tiful in this city. The seventeen lots that are
offered for sale on Wednesday at 3 o'clock, are sit-
uated at the junction of Georgia and Capitol ave-
nues. All of these lots with the exception of two,
are immediately on Capitol avenue. They are
simply perfect. Don't forget the day of sale. Go
out and see what vast improvements are being
made in that locality.

Leading the Van.
The Southern Cultivator, now in its forty-fourth
year, is leading all other agricultural journals, in
progress and prosperity as well as in influence
and power. It is known throughout the civilized
world. It is endorsed by the press and people
everywhere.

The Newspaper Co-operation association (founded
in London, England, recognizing its value as an
advertising medium, based on its circulation and
standing, a few days ago, contracted with it
for advertisements and enclosed a check for the
amount of its payment.

The State Agricultural society of Georgia, at its
session in Hawkinsville, unanimously passed the
following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be re-
turned to the Southern Cultivator for its generous
interest in this society, and we commend it to the
farmers of the south.

The Liberator (Ga.) New Era, the organ of the
county alliance of DeKalb county, says: "The
Southern Cultivator is doing everything for the
alliance cause, and for the advancement of every-
thing that pertains to farming."

The Washington (Ga.) Gazette in commending
the Cultivator, remarks: "This excellent publica-
tion has done more to advance the material inter-
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"It is the oldest agricultural publication in the
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Hon. R. F. Kolb, commissioner of agriculture
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Price only one dollar per annum. Send for
premium lists. Address Cultivator Publishing
Company, Drawer M., Atlanta, Ga.

Auction Sale.

Wednesday, February 26th, at 3 p. m., seventeen
beautiful Capitol avenue lots will be sold to the
highest bidder. All of them are perfect beauties.
Street cars and dummy line near by. Paved
streets, water, gas, etc. No better place in At-
lanta for a home.

No. 363 Whitehall at Auction,
Tuesday next, 3:30 p. m. Plats at our office.
Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

MEDICAL.

Sufferers

FROM Stomach and Liver derange-
ments—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick-
Headache, and Constipation—find a safe
and certain relief in
Ayer's Pills. In all
cases where a cat-
hartic is needed,
these Pills are recom-
mended by leading
physicians.

Dr. T. E. Hastings,
of Baltimore, says:
"Ayer's Pills are the
best cathartic and
aperient within the
reach of my profes-
sion."

Dr. John W. Brown, of Oceana, W.
Va., writes: "I have prescribed Ayer's
Pills in my practice, and find them ex-
cellent. I urge their general use in
families."

"For a number of years I was afflicted
with biliousness which almost destroyed
my health. I tried various remedies,
but nothing afforded me any relief until
I began to take Ayer's Pills."—G. S.
Wanderlich, Scranton, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past
thirty years, and am satisfied I should
not be alive to-day if it had not been for
them. They cured me of dyspepsia
when all other remedies failed, and their
occasional use has kept me in a healthy
condition ever since."—T. P. Brown,
Chester, Pa.

"Having been subject, for years, to
constipation, without being able to find
much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills,
and deem it both a duty and a pleasure
to testify that I have derived great ben-
efit from their use. For over two years, I
from which I suffered many years, they
afforded me greater relief than any medi-
cine I ever tried."—Thomas F. Adams,
Holly Springs, Texas.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

WARE & OWENS.

Real Estate Agents,
Corner Marietta and Broad Streets

\$5,750—6-r house, Crew street; stables, garden,
water and gas; lot 75x150.

\$1,300—5x150, Georgia avenue lot; beautiful
grove.

Capitol avenue, 7-r house, east front, 65x200 feet,
near Richardson street.

\$1,200—Lot on Jackson street, 56 feet front.

Six lots on Blackman street, near Forest avenue,
that we must sell. Somebody will get a bar-
gain here.

\$3,500 for a brand-new 5-r house on West Harris
street; corner lot; water, gas, Belgian
blocks, bath-tub, etc.; terms easy.

Nine acres in Kirkwood, only a few hundred feet
of railroad. If you are hunting acreage
property that you can make money on, you
want to buy this.

120x200—Highland avenue, with nice 6-r house,
kitchen and servants' house; electric cars
in front; excellent neighborhood.

Forest avenue—Corner lot 100x225, north; nice 5-r
house; splendid stable and garden. This is
one of the best little homes in the city.

\$2,500—5-r house, Nelson street; half 12 feet wide;
two verandas and servants' house; lot 70 feet
front.

Lacy street—2-r house that we are offering at a
large bargain on installments.

\$1,500 for a corner lot on Houston street; over-
and-under structure. Such men as J. W. Wil-
kin, John A. Flitten, D. A. Beatie, Henry Miller,
Thomas S. Swift, H. M. Patten, George Musgrave,
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Lacy street—2-r house that we are offering at a
large bargain on installments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON.
J. C. Hendrix & Co.

9-room house, Capitol ave., 57x175.
10-room house, Capitol ave., 100x200.
7-room house, Cooper street, 60x130.
7-room house, Whitehall, 60x200.
9-room house, West Harris, 60x200.
10-room house, Forest ave., 70x118.
7-room house, Irwin street, 60x200.
7-room house, West Harris, 60x130.
7-room house, Haynes and Rhodes, 70x130.
5-room house, Nelson, 70x118.
5-room house, Hilliard, 60x150.
5-room house, Wheat, Very cheap.
300x400, Boulevard to Jackson.
180x270, Boulevard to Jackson.
100x200, Boulevard.
50x275, Boulevard.
70x175, Boulevard.
90x200, Boulevard.
60x200, Jackson.
50x150, Jackson.
50x150, Jackson.
50x175, Forrest ave.
100x110, Forrest ave.
50x150, Calhoun.
150x150, Calhoun.
40x124 Ivy.
120x218, Calhoun.
90x200, West Peachtree.
50x127, West Pine.
300x200, W. and A. railroad.
100x200, W. and A. railroad.
250x200, W. and A. railroad.
60x112, Formwalt street.
60x112, Formwalt street.
100x100, Formwalt street.
40x200, Boulevard to W. and A. railroad.
100x50, Hunnicutt street.
50x100, Powder street.
50x100, Pine street.
50x175, Hilliard street.
120 acre farm 2 1/2 miles from Marietta, on W. and
A. railroad. Very cheap.
200x280 Washington street.
150x280 S. Pryor street.
60x118, Brunswick ave.
50x150, Forrest ave.
50x150, Forrest ave.
100x200, Peachtree street.
100x100, Capitol ave.
We have several cheap central lots which we will
offer this week. If you wish to buy sell or rent
call to see. J. C. HENDRIX & CO.
Jan 25-dim-8th page.

A. J. WEST. H. F. WEST.

A. J. West & Co.,
Real Estate.

NO. 7 PRYOR ST., KIMBALL HOUSE.

Special bargain in hotel property, north side, two
blocks from Kimball house, lot 60x200; three
story brick; 22 rooms; bath, every room; new
and in perfect order; renting for \$1,500; \$17,000
300 feet on North avenue, between Williams and
Orme streets; \$10 per front foot.

350 feet Pine street; electric cars in front; \$5,000.
Special bargain in large tract fronting 200 feet on
Peters street, having a frontage 315 feet on
East Tenn. R. R.; cheap.

Vacant lot corner Hilliard and Highland ave.; 51x
200; electric cars; \$1,800.

Choice house on the market, north side, two
blocks from Kimball house, new two-story, 10
room house, all modern conveniences, \$8,000.
The Peters property, plats now ready in our office.
Come before it is too late and secure a beau-
tiful lot on West Peachtree, Juniper or Calhoun
avenue; also a few choice ones on Ponce de Leon
avenue.

Manufacturing site, 361 feet on W. & A.; inside
city limits, \$10,000.

2 acres fronting 2,400 feet on four railroad at city
limit; price right and terms easy.

70x150, Jackson street, \$1,400.

No. 44 W. Baker st., lot 50x200, to an alley, 7 room
house, water, gas, pretty lawn, shady yard, etc.,
\$7,000.

We have vacant lots from \$75 up. In fact all classes
of property, and we cordially invite you to our of-
fice, where you will find business going on.
MONEY TO LOAN—in hand; no delay.

A. J. WEST & CO.,
7 PRYOR STREET.

CONTRACTORS ATTENTION!

WANTED--BIDS FOR
Excavating and ex-
tending Boiler Room
of the Constitution
Building.

Call at Office for Plans
and Specifications.

To the Public:

We take this means of calling
your attention to our extensive line
of crockery, glassware, chandeliers,
lamps and general bric-a-brac. Dur-
ing the past season we have had an
unprecedented sale, and have made
customers in all the southern states.

The fact that we sell strictly a first-
class line of goods and at prices our
competitors cannot touch, has
brought about our increased busi-
ness, for which we feel very thank-
ful.

We beg to call your attention to
our line of goods as they lie upon
our shelves today. We have the
largest and best stock of fine IM-
PORTED CROCKERY and glass-
ware that there is in the southern
states. We make a specialty of the
famous HAVILAND CHINA, and
sell it at a very low figure. It must
be remembered that our stock con-
sists of DIRECT IMPORTA-
TIONS from the leading houses of
Europe,